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Update Alert

The corn narrative below indicated that the August corn production is up 2 percent from 2001. The actual change is up 6 percent. The narrative has been updated. The correction only effects the narrative for corn on this page.

Corn Production Up 12 Percent from 2002 Soybean Production Up 5 Percent from 2002 Cotton Production Down 1 Percent from Previous Year All Wheat Production Down 1 Percent from July

Corn production is forecast at 10.1 billion bushels, up 12 percent from last year and 6 percent above 2001. Based on conditions as of August 1, yields are expected to average 139.9 bushels per acre, up 9.9 bushels from last year. If realized, both production and yield would be the largest on record. The previous record for both was set in 1994 when production was estimated at slightly below the 10.1 billion bushels being forecast for 2003 and yield was 138.6 bushels per acre. Yields are higher in all States east of the Mississippi River as favorable precipitation and temperatures have been received since planting occurred. With the exception of Iowa and Minnesota, forecasted yields in all the Corn Belt States are increasing from last year. However, both States are forecasting lower yields from record 2002 estimates. Farmers expect to harvest 71.9 million acres of corn for grain, down 70,000 acres from June but up 4 percent from 2002.

Soybean production is forecast at 2.86 billion bushels, up 5 percent from 2002 but down 1 percent from 2001. Based on August 1 conditions, yields are expected to average 39.4 bushels per acre, up 1.6 bushels from 2002. Yields are higher than 2002 across much of the United States. However, the average yield in Iowa, Minnesota, and Oklahoma is expected to be lower, while yields are expected to be the same in Illinois, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, and North Dakota. Area for harvest, at 72.6 million acres is down 55,000 acres from June but up 1 percent from 2002 acreage.

All cotton production is forecast at 17.1 million 480-pound bales, down 1 percent from last year's 17.2 million bales. The yield is expected to average 667 pounds per harvested acre, up 2 pounds from 2002. Upland cotton production is forecast at 16.7 million 480-pound bales, 1 percent above 2002. American-Pima production is forecast at 450,500 bales, down 34 percent from last year's output. Producers expect to harvest 12.3 million acres of all cotton, 1 percent below last year. Upland cotton harvested area, at 12.1 million acres, is 60,000 acres less than a year ago. American-Pima harvested area is expected to total 178,400 acres, 26 percent less than 2002. Texas increased American-Pima planted area by 4,000 acres, resulting in a total U.S. American-Pima planted estimate of 180,000 acres.

All wheat production is placed at 2.29 billion bushels, down 1 percent from the July forecast but up 42 percent from 2002. Based on August 1 conditions, the U.S. yield is forecast at 43.5 bushels per acre, down 0.4 bushels from last month.

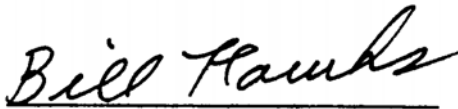
The final **Winter wheat** production forecast is 1.71 billion bushels. This is down slightly from last month but 50 percent above 2002. The U.S. yield is forecast at 46.9 bushels per acre, down 0.1 bushels from last month.

Hard Red Winter, at 1.09 billion bushels, is up fractionally from a month ago. Soft Red Winter is down slightly from the last forecast, at 365 million bushels. White Winter is down 2 percent from last month and totals 254 million bushels.

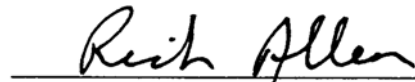
Durum wheat production is forecast at 87.4 million bushels, down 7 percent from last month but up 10 percent from 2002. The U.S. yield is forecast at 31.9 bushels per acre, 2.2 bushels less than last month.

Other Spring wheat production is forecast at 492 million bushels, down 2 percent from last month but 25 percent above 2002. Acreage intended for harvest is unchanged from last month. The U.S. yield is forecast at 36.6 bushels per acre, 0.7 bushels less than July 1. Of the production total, 460 million is Hard Red Spring wheat, down 1 percent from last month.

This report was approved on August 12, 2003.



Acting Secretary of
Agriculture
Bill Hawks



Agricultural Statistics Board
Chairperson
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**Selected Crops: Area Planted by State
and United States, 2003**

State	Corn	Soybeans	Peanuts	Upland Cotton	Sorghum	Sugarbeets	Dry Edible Beans
	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>
AL	230	190	190	560	12.0		
AZ	45			*210	15.0		
AR	350	2,900		950	230.0		
CA	500			550	10.0	50	*76.0
CO	1,000				350.0	*29	60.0
CT	30						
DE	180	*180			2.0		
FL	85	11	*115	100			
GA	370	180	*540	*1,300	50.0		
ID	200					*208	80.0
IL	11,100	10,600			110.0		
IN	5,700	5,400					
IA	12,400	10,400					
KS	2,900	2,700		125	3,700.0		12.0
KY	1,230	1,120			25.0		
LA	500	900		550	170.0		
ME	26						
MD	*510	*460			5.0		
MA	22						
MI	2,300	2,100				179	200.0
MN	7,100	7,600				470	145.0
MS	550	1,360		1,120	85.0		
MO	2,950	4,950		400	210.0		
MT	60					52	*19.0
NE	8,000	4,700			650.0	*45	*150.0
NV	4						
NH	16						
NJ	80	100					
NM	130		17	*55	150.0		*10.0
NY	1,020	145					25.0
NC	740	1,430	*100	*840	18.0		
ND	1,450	3,100				280	600.0
OH	3,450	4,400				2	
OK	*220	*240	*40	190	350.0		
OR	65					10	8.0
PA	1,450	370			14.0		
RI	2						
SC	320	480	*19	250	7.0		
SD	4,500	4,100			270.0		17.0
TN	690	1,180		560	35.0		
TX	2,000	230	260	*5,600	*3,300.0		27.0
UT	55						5.6
VT	96						
VA	480	*510	*34	91	9.0		
WA	130					4	*26.0
WV	45	17					
WI	3,700	1,600					6.6
WY	85					36	*34.0
US	79,066	73,653	*1,315	*13,451	*9,777.0	*1,365	*1,501.2

* Updated from the June 2003 "Acreage" report.

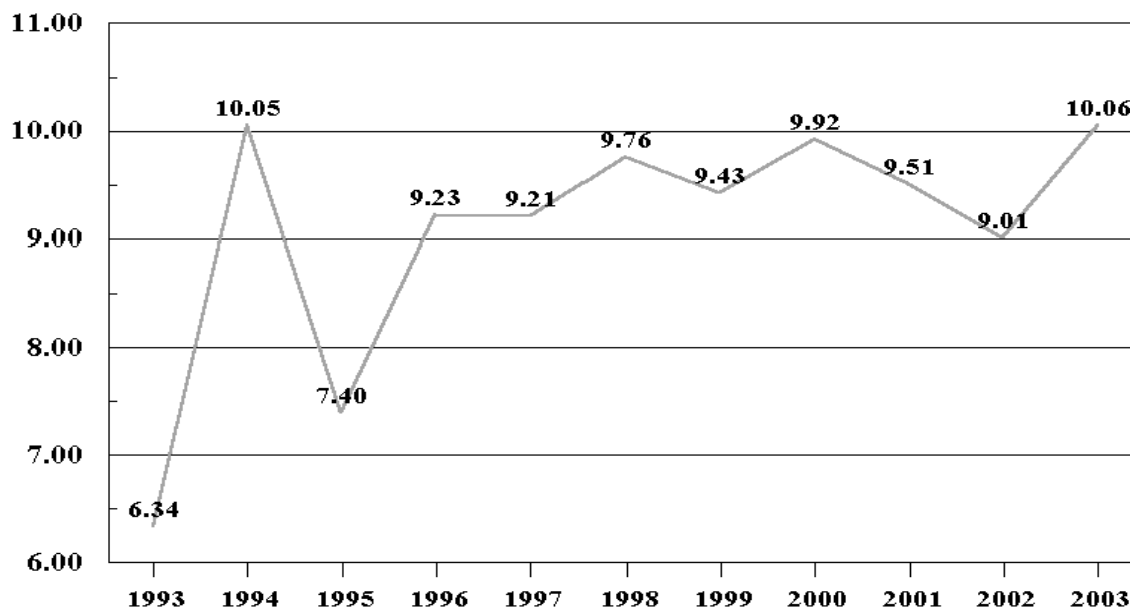
**Corn for Grain: Area Harvested, Yield, and Production by State
and United States, 2001-2002 and Forecasted August 1, 2003**

State	Area Harvested		Yield		Production		
	2002	2003	2002	2003	2001	2002	2003
	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>Bushels</i>	<i>Bushels</i>	<i>1,000 Bushels</i>	<i>1,000 Bushels</i>	<i>1,000 Bushels</i>
AL	180	210	88.0	104.0	16,050	15,840	21,840
AR	260	340	134.0	135.0	26,825	34,840	45,900
CA	150	110	170.0	170.0	27,200	25,500	18,700
CO	720	850	156.0	143.0	149,800	112,320	121,550
DE	167	170	83.0	138.0	23,652	13,861	23,460
GA	290	330	115.0	140.0	29,480	33,350	46,200
IL	11,000	10,950	136.0	154.0	1,649,200	1,496,000	1,686,300
IN	5,220	5,500	121.0	144.0	884,520	631,620	792,000
IA	11,900	12,100	165.0	158.0	1,664,400	1,963,500	1,911,800
KS	2,500	2,700	116.0	124.0	387,350	290,000	334,800
KY	1,040	1,130	102.0	130.0	156,200	106,080	146,900
LA	560	480	122.0	125.0	45,436	68,320	60,000
MD	425	430	76.0	131.0	55,760	32,300	56,330
MI	2,020	2,050	115.0	130.0	199,500	232,300	266,500
MN	6,700	6,550	157.0	156.0	806,000	1,051,900	1,021,800
MS	530	530	125.0	130.0	50,050	66,250	68,900
MO	2,700	2,850	105.0	110.0	345,800	283,500	313,500
NE	7,350	7,650	128.0	135.0	1,139,250	940,800	1,032,750
NJ	70	67	58.0	106.0	7,392	4,060	7,102
NM	49	40	180.0	170.0	8,280	8,820	6,800
NY	450	430	97.0	110.0	56,700	43,650	47,300
NC	700	640	83.0	110.0	78,125	58,100	70,400
ND	995	1,250	115.0	115.0	81,075	114,425	143,750
OH	2,870	3,200	88.0	142.0	437,460	252,560	454,400
OK	190	190	130.0	130.0	26,250	24,700	24,700
PA	870	900	68.0	115.0	97,020	59,160	103,500
SC	260	300	46.0	105.0	25,920	11,960	31,500
SD	3,200	4,100	95.0	110.0	370,600	304,000	451,000
TN	620	630	107.0	120.0	81,840	66,340	75,600
TX	1,820	1,750	113.0	112.0	167,560	205,660	196,000
VA	305	275	66.0	125.0	40,590	20,130	34,375
WA	70	80	190.0	195.0	10,450	13,300	15,600
WI	2,900	2,900	135.0	138.0	330,200	391,500	400,200
Oth Sts ¹	232	233	133.7	141.6	30,905	31,013	32,995
US	69,313	71,915	130.0	139.9	9,506,840	9,007,659	10,064,452

¹ Other States include AZ, FL, ID, MT, OR, UT, WV, and WY. Individual State level estimates will be published in the "Crop Production 2003 Summary".

U.S. Corn Production

Billion Bushels



Sorghum for Grain: Area Harvested, Yield, and Production by State and United States, 2001-2002 and Forecasted August 1, 2003

State	Area Harvested		Yield		Production		
	2002	2003	2002	2003	2001	2002	2003
	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>Bushels</i>	<i>Bushels</i>	<i>1,000 Bushels</i>	<i>1,000 Bushels</i>	<i>1,000 Bushels</i>
AR	230	215	77.0	82.0	14,620	17,710	17,630
CO	90	250	20.0	30.0	9,460	1,800	7,500
IL	77	105	83.0	85.0	8,085	6,391	8,925
KS	3,000	3,400	45.0	49.0	232,500	135,000	166,600
LA	165	165	81.0	82.0	17,850	13,365	13,530
MO	185	205	85.0	90.0	20,680	15,725	18,450
NE	300	510	50.0	61.0	35,700	15,000	31,110
NM	80	100	35.0	35.0	6,300	2,800	3,500
OK	330	270	45.0	45.0	15,120	14,850	12,150
SD	90	150	34.0	57.0	8,850	3,060	8,550
TX	2,550	2,650	51.0	54.0	130,000	130,050	143,100
Oth Sts ¹	202	221	69.3	78.7	15,359	14,007	17,393
US	7,299	8,241	50.7	54.4	514,524	369,758	448,438

¹ Other States include AL, AZ, CA, DE, GA, KY, MD, MS, NC, PA, SC, TN, and VA. Individual State level estimates will be published in the "Crop Production 2003 Summary".

**Oats: Area Harvested, Yield, and Production by State
and United States, 2002 and Forecasted August 1, 2003**

State	Area Harvested		Yield			Production	
	2002	2003	2002	2003		2002	2003
				Jul 1	Aug 1		
	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>Bushels</i>	<i>Bushels</i>	<i>Bushels</i>	<i>1,000 Bushels</i>	<i>1,000 Bushels</i>
CA	27	30	80.0	80.0	70.0	2,160	2,100
ID	25	25	70.0	70.0	65.0	1,750	1,625
IL	50	50	69.0	83.0	83.0	3,450	4,150
IA	175	150	76.0	76.0	80.0	13,300	12,000
KS	60	90	52.0	54.0	70.0	3,120	6,300
MI	65	75	64.0	70.0	70.0	4,160	5,250
MN	285	260	56.0	64.0	68.0	15,960	17,680
MT	55	65	49.0	54.0	47.0	2,695	3,055
NE	55	110	43.0	68.0	75.0	2,365	8,250
NY	55	65	66.0	63.0	66.0	3,630	4,290
ND	290	340	44.0	65.0	56.0	12,760	19,040
OH	60	65	62.0	66.0	66.0	3,720	4,290
OR	35	35	88.0	110.0	100.0	3,080	3,500
PA	115	115	61.0	67.0	66.0	7,015	7,590
SD	100	220	45.0	65.0	67.0	4,500	14,740
TX	160	120	44.0	42.0	42.0	7,040	5,040
WI	250	250	60.0	65.0	65.0	15,000	16,250
Oth Sts ¹	236	266	56.9	59.7	60.9	13,427	16,195
US	2,098	2,331	56.8	64.7	64.9	119,132	151,345

¹ Other States include CO, GA, IN, ME, MO, NC, OK, SC, UT, WA, and WY. Individual State level estimates will be published in the "Small Grains 2003 Summary".

**Barley: Area Harvested, Yield, and Production by State
and United States, 2002 and Forecasted August 1, 2003**

State	Area Harvested		Yield			Production	
	2002	2003	2002	2003		2002	2003
				Jul 1	Aug 1		
	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>Bushels</i>	<i>Bushels</i>	<i>Bushels</i>	<i>1,000 Bushels</i>	<i>1,000 Bushels</i>
AZ	40	19	110.0	117.0	117.0	4,400	2,223
CA	75	58	68.0	68.0	68.0	5,100	3,944
CO	72	72	100.0	107.0	107.0	7,200	7,704
DE	23	22	84.0	65.0	58.0	1,932	1,276
ID	710	740	76.0	74.0	72.0	53,960	53,280
MD	41	40	82.0	61.0	61.0	3,362	2,440
MN	165	150	39.0	62.0	64.0	6,435	9,600
MT	950	950	42.0	51.0	44.0	39,900	41,800
ND	1,240	2,050	46.0	55.0	55.0	57,040	112,750
OR	74	60	50.0	60.0	57.0	3,700	3,420
PA	60	65	74.0	64.0	60.0	4,440	3,900
SD	45	75	41.0	53.0	53.0	1,845	3,975
UT	45	28	64.0	80.0	74.0	2,880	2,072
VA	40	45	77.0	67.0	63.0	3,080	2,835
WA	340	300	54.0	53.0	49.0	18,360	14,700
WY	70	80	70.0	85.0	84.0	4,900	6,720
Oth Sts ¹	145	145	57.5	60.9	60.9	8,339	8,836
US	4,135	4,899	54.9	59.5	57.5	226,873	281,475

¹ Other States include KS, KY, ME, MI, NE, NV, NJ, NY, NC, OH, and WI. Individual State level estimates will be published in the "Small Grains 2003 Summary".

**Winter Wheat: Area Harvested, Yield, and Production by State
and United States, 2002 and Forecasted August 1, 2003**

State	Area Harvested		Yield			Production	
	2002	2003	2002	2003		2002	2003
				Jul 1	Aug 1		
	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>Bushels</i>	<i>Bushels</i>	<i>Bushels</i>	<i>1,000 Bushels</i>	<i>1,000 Bushels</i>
AR	840	580	46.0	50.0	50.0	38,640	29,000
CA	300	400	75.0	65.0	65.0	22,500	26,000
CO	1,650	2,200	22.0	35.0	35.0	36,300	77,000
DE	58	47	70.0	52.0	40.0	4,060	1,880
GA	200	230	41.0	44.0	44.0	8,200	10,120
ID	690	720	79.0	82.0	82.0	54,510	59,040
IL	650	780	49.0	62.0	63.0	31,850	49,140
IN	330	420	53.0	65.0	66.0	17,490	27,720
KS	8,100	9,700	33.0	49.0	49.0	267,300	475,300
KY	340	300	53.0	59.0	62.0	18,020	18,600
MD	180	150	66.0	56.0	36.0	11,880	5,400
MI	490	660	67.0	66.0	68.0	32,830	44,880
MS	205	125	44.0	48.0	48.0	9,020	6,000
MO	760	780	45.0	58.0	61.0	34,200	47,580
MT	750	1,750	28.0	37.0	37.0	21,000	64,750
NE	1,520	1,700	32.0	47.0	49.0	48,640	83,300
NY	128	119	58.0	60.0	55.0	7,424	6,545
NC	480	420	42.0	37.0	36.0	20,160	15,120
OH	810	960	62.0	66.0	66.0	50,220	63,360
OK	3,500	4,700	28.0	41.0	41.0	98,000	192,700
OR	710	950	41.0	53.0	48.0	29,110	45,600
PA	185	160	54.0	50.0	42.0	9,990	6,720
SC	190	200	37.0	38.0	38.0	7,030	7,600
SD	625	1,520	29.0	41.0	42.0	18,125	63,840
TN	300	270	46.0	52.0	52.0	13,800	14,040
TX	2,700	3,600	29.0	29.0	28.0	78,300	100,800
VA	170	165	63.0	53.0	50.0	10,710	8,250
WA	1,750	1,800	59.0	64.0	64.0	103,250	115,200
WY	120	165	19.0	29.0	29.0	2,280	4,785
Oth Sts ¹	920	920	41.3	45.2	45.5	37,963	41,880
US	29,651	36,491	38.5	47.0	46.9	1,142,802	1,712,150

¹ Other States include AL, AZ, FL, IA, LA, MN, NV, NJ, NM, ND, UT, WV, and WI. Individual State level estimates will be published in the "Small Grains 2003 Summary".

**Durum Wheat: Area Harvested, Yield, and Production by State
and United States, 2002 and Forecasted August 1, 2003**

State	Area Harvested		Yield			Production	
	2002	2003	2002	2003		2002	2003
				Jul 1	Aug 1		
	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>Bushels</i>	<i>Bushels</i>	<i>Bushels</i>	<i>1,000 Bushels</i>	<i>1,000 Bushels</i>
AZ	89	106	95.0	91.0	91.0	8,455	9,646
CA	90	115	100.0	95.0	95.0	9,000	10,925
MT	565	640	23.0	29.0	25.0	12,995	16,000
ND	1,950	1,850	25.0	29.0	27.0	48,750	49,950
Oth Sts ¹	9	27	27.8	26.4	30.9	250	834
US	2,703	2,738	29.4	34.1	31.9	79,450	87,355

¹ Other States include MN and SD. Individual State level estimates will be published in the "Small Grains 2003 Summary".

**Other Spring Wheat: Area Harvested, Yield, and Production by State
and United States, 2002 and Forecasted August 1, 2003**

State	Area Harvested		Yield			Production	
	2002	2003	2002	2003		2002	2003
				Jul 1	Aug 1		
	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>Bushels</i>	<i>Bushels</i>	<i>Bushels</i>	<i>1,000 Bushels</i>	<i>1,000 Bushels</i>
ID	510	460	65.0	66.0	63.0	33,150	28,980
MN	1,800	1,800	34.0	44.0	48.0	61,200	86,400
MT	3,450	2,800	22.0	29.0	24.0	75,900	67,200
ND	5,900	6,300	28.0	36.0	36.0	165,200	226,800
OR	140	135	35.0	40.0	35.0	4,900	4,725
SD	1,000	1,350	24.0	38.0	39.0	24,000	52,650
WA	615	545	43.0	44.0	41.0	26,445	22,345
Oth Sts ¹	48	58	70.7	56.3	55.5	3,394	3,220
US	13,463	13,448	29.3	37.3	36.6	394,189	492,320

¹ Other States include CO, NV, UT, WI, and WY. Individual State level estimates will be published in the "Small Grains 2003 Summary".

**Wheat: Production by Class, United States, 2001-2002
and Forecasted August 1, 2003 ¹**

Year	Winter			Spring			Total
	Hard Red	Soft Red	White	Hard Red	White	Durum	
	<i>1,000 Bushels</i>	<i>1,000 Bushels</i>	<i>1,000 Bushels</i>	<i>1,000 Bushels</i>	<i>1,000 Bushels</i>	<i>1,000 Bushels</i>	<i>1,000 Bushels</i>
2001	766,795	399,670	195,014	475,515	36,493	83,556	1,957,043
2002	609,243	332,275	201,284	356,597	37,592	79,450	1,616,441
2003	1,092,946	365,224	253,980	459,931	32,389	87,355	2,291,825

¹ Wheat class estimates are based on varietal acreage survey data. The previous end-of-season class percentages are used throughout the forecast season except in Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, and Washington which have been updated with current data.

Winter Wheat: Head Population

The National Agricultural Statistics Service is conducting objective yield surveys in 10 winter wheat estimating States during 2003. Randomly selected plots in winter wheat fields are visited monthly from May through harvest to obtain specific counts and measurements. Data in this table are actual field counts from this survey. The final number of heads is determined when the plots are harvested.

**Winter Wheat: Heads per Square Foot,
Selected States, 1999-2003**

State	Month	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003 ¹
		<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>
CO	July	42.1	48.0	34.2	35.9	38.9
	August	43.5	47.7	33.7	35.6	38.4
	Final	43.4	47.7	33.9	35.6	
IL	July	59.7	55.0	53.1	59.4	56.5
	August	59.6	55.0	52.0	59.5	56.6
	Final	59.6	55.0	52.0	59.5	
KS	July	49.4	46.5	39.7	41.7	50.4
	August	49.4	46.5	39.7	41.7	50.6
	Final	49.4	46.5	39.7	41.7	
MO	July	47.0	49.9	47.7	54.8	51.3
	August	47.0	49.9	47.7	54.8	51.3
	Final	47.0	49.9	47.7	54.8	
MT	July	37.0	41.3	25.6	36.3	44.5
	August	36.5	40.3	25.2	34.3	42.9
	Final	36.3	40.3	25.2	34.3	
NE	July	59.8	57.5	46.6	52.4	59.5
	August	57.9	58.3	46.8	52.8	59.6
	Final	57.9	58.3	46.8	52.8	
OH	July	57.0	59.5	52.0	58.5	53.1
	August	57.3	59.5	51.7	57.8	53.3
	Final	57.3	59.5	51.7	57.8	
OK	July	40.2	40.2	32.5	40.2	46.8
	August	40.1	40.2	32.5	40.2	46.8
	Final	40.1	40.2	32.5	40.2	
TX	July	40.7	31.4	33.4	34.2	36.3
	August	40.7	31.5	33.4	34.2	35.9
	Final	40.7	31.6	33.4	34.2	
WA	July	35.1	40.6	37.3	37.8	37.2
	August	34.3	40.0	36.7	37.6	36.5
	Final	35.0	40.1	36.8	37.8	

¹ Final head counts will be published in the "Small Grains 2003 Summary".

**Rice: Area Harvested, Yield, and Production by State
and United States, 2001-2002 and Forecasted August 1, 2003 ¹**

State	Area Harvested		Yield		Production		
	2002	2003	2002	2003	2001	2002	2003
	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>1,000 Cwt</i>	<i>1,000 Cwt</i>	<i>1,000 Cwt</i>
AR	1,503	1,436	6,440	6,450	102,858	96,752	92,622
CA	528	467	8,140	8,000	38,490	42,989	37,360
LA	535	465	5,500	5,600	30,014	29,400	26,040
MS	253	253	6,400	6,400	16,698	16,192	16,192
MO	182	165	6,050	6,100	12,420	11,011	10,065
TX	206	181	7,100	7,100	14,790	14,616	12,851
US	3,207	2,967	6,578	6,577	215,270	210,960	195,130

¹ Sweet rice acreage and production included in 2003, but not previous years.

**Rice: Production by Class, United States,
2001-2002 and Forecasted August 1, 2003**

Year	Long Grain	Medium Grain	Short Grain ¹	All
	<i>1,000 Cwt</i>	<i>1,000 Cwt</i>	<i>1,000 Cwt</i>	<i>1,000 Cwt</i>
2001	167,555	46,105	1,610	215,270
2002	157,243	52,201	1,516	210,960
2003 ²	144,728	48,874	1,528	195,130

¹ Sweet rice production included with short grain in 2003, but not previous years.

² Indicated August 1, 2003, rice class estimates are based on a 5-year average of class percentages.

**Alfalfa and Alfalfa Mixtures for Hay: Area Harvested, Yield, and Production
by State and United States, 2001-2002 and Forecasted August 1, 2003**

State	Area Harvested		Yield		Production		
	2002	2003	2002	2003	2001	2002	2003
	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>1,000 Tons</i>	<i>1,000 Tons</i>	<i>1,000 Tons</i>
AZ	230	245	8.10	8.00	1,720	1,863	1,960
CA	1,140	1,090	7.10	7.00	7,272	8,094	7,630
CO	780	750	2.90	3.00	3,610	2,262	2,250
ID	1,250	1,200	4.00	4.00	4,368	5,000	4,800
IL	450	450	3.60	3.80	1,950	1,620	1,710
IN	280	330	3.30	3.60	1,320	924	1,188
IA	1,250	1,380	3.90	4.00	4,625	4,875	5,520
KS	950	950	3.70	3.80	4,140	3,515	3,610
KY	300	300	3.00	3.10	925	900	930
MI	900	750	3.50	3.40	3,240	3,150	2,550
MN	1,600	1,450	3.30	3.20	5,075	5,280	4,640
MO	460	450	3.00	3.10	1,373	1,380	1,395
MT	1,400	1,650	2.10	2.10	3,045	2,940	3,465
NE	1,350	1,450	3.00	3.30	5,148	4,050	4,785
NV	275	265	4.30	4.60	1,193	1,183	1,219
NM	260	250	5.60	5.30	1,350	1,456	1,325
NY	570	600	2.30	2.20	1,568	1,311	1,320
ND	1,450	1,550	1.30	1.70	3,360	1,885	2,635
OH	590	580	3.00	3.60	1,995	1,770	2,088
OK	340	310	3.50	3.10	945	1,190	961
OR	475	460	4.30	4.60	1,978	2,043	2,116
PA	680	700	2.60	3.10	1,675	1,768	2,170
SD	2,400	2,600	1.40	2.20	6,600	3,360	5,720
TX	130	140	5.00	4.30	637	650	602
UT	560	545	3.60	4.00	2,200	2,016	2,180
VA	120	130	2.50	3.40	341	300	442
WA	490	490	5.00	5.00	2,256	2,450	2,450
WI	1,650	1,600	2.80	2.50	4,250	4,620	4,000
WY	500	600	2.30	2.40	1,276	1,150	1,440
Oth Sts ¹	305	276	2.69	3.08	892	819	851
US	23,135	23,541	3.19	3.31	80,327	73,824	77,952

¹ Other States include AR, CT, DE, ME, MD, MA, NH, NJ, NC, RI, TN, VT, and WV. Individual State level estimates will be published in the "Crop Production 2003 Summary".

**All Other Hay: Area Harvested, Yield, and Production by State
and United States, 2001-2002 and Forecasted August 1, 2003**

State	Area Harvested		Yield		Production		
	2002	2003	2002	2003	2001	2002	2003
	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>1,000 Tons</i>	<i>1,000 Tons</i>	<i>1,000 Tons</i>
AL	800	780	2.20	2.20	2,392	1,760	1,716
AR	1,350	1,320	2.60	2.40	2,730	3,510	3,168
CA	500	470	3.00	3.20	1,643	1,500	1,504
CO	570	850	1.30	1.70	1,170	741	1,445
GA	650	630	2.60	3.00	1,950	1,690	1,890
ID	320	300	1.90	1.80	570	608	540
IL	350	350	2.10	2.50	720	735	875
IN	320	320	2.10	2.50	728	672	800
IA	350	320	2.20	2.50	940	770	800
KS	2,300	2,150	1.50	1.70	3,840	3,450	3,655
KY	2,100	2,200	2.20	2.40	4,620	4,620	5,280
LA	450	400	2.50	2.90	1,260	1,125	1,160
MI	250	250	2.20	2.20	550	550	550
MN	700	750	1.90	2.00	1,120	1,330	1,500
MS	750	750	2.50	2.50	1,950	1,875	1,875
MO	3,800	3,950	1.70	1.80	6,480	6,460	7,110
MT	1,200	1,000	1.40	1.30	1,400	1,680	1,300
NE	1,900	1,850	1.00	1.35	2,430	1,900	2,498
NY	1,150	1,000	2.10	1.80	1,980	2,415	1,800
NC	730	760	1.50	2.80	1,518	1,095	2,128
ND	1,850	1,400	1.10	1.25	1,705	2,035	1,750
OH	900	770	2.20	2.50	2,280	1,980	1,925
OK	2,400	2,300	1.60	1.80	3,080	3,840	4,140
OR	620	590	2.20	2.20	1,074	1,364	1,298
PA	1,120	1,200	1.60	1.90	1,764	1,792	2,280
SD	1,600	1,900	0.90	1.30	2,550	1,440	2,470
TN	2,000	1,950	2.20	2.50	4,620	4,400	4,875
TX	5,500	5,400	2.40	2.10	10,200	13,200	11,340
VA	1,250	1,150	1.40	2.40	2,400	1,750	2,760
WA	320	310	2.80	2.90	832	896	899
WV	520	540	1.80	2.00	954	936	1,080
WI	400	450	1.80	1.70	540	720	765
WY	450	580	1.00	1.30	605	450	754
Oth Sts ¹	1,892	1,898	2.03	2.18	3,842	3,849	4,136
US	41,362	40,838	1.86	2.01	76,437	77,138	82,066

¹ Other States include AZ, CT, DE, FL, ME, MD, MA, NV, NH, NJ, NM, RI, SC, UT, and VT. Individual State level estimates will be published in the "Crop Production 2003 Summary".

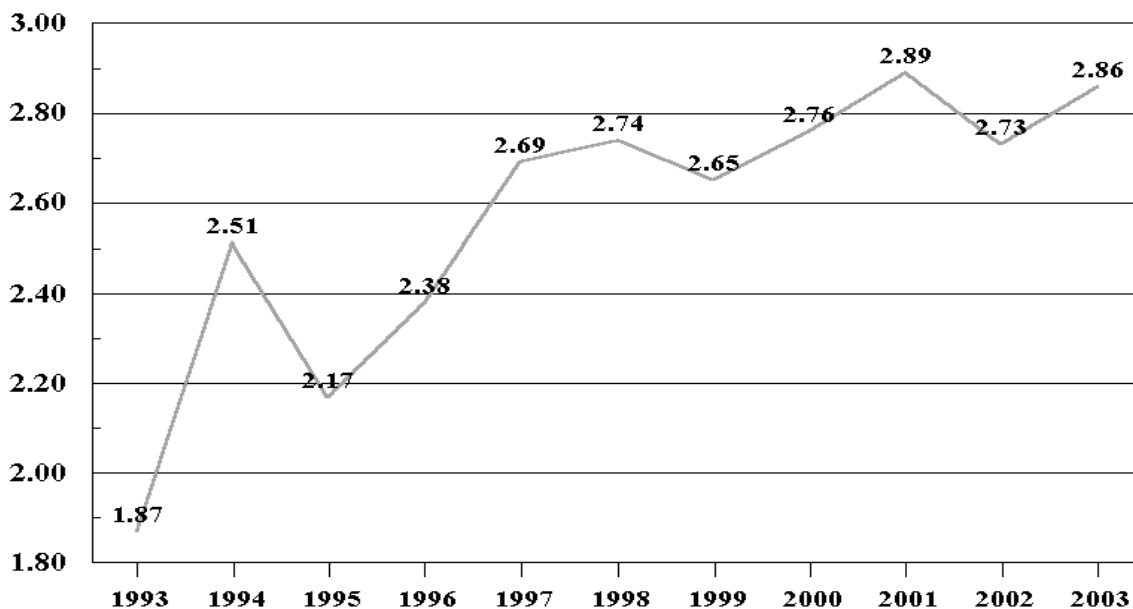
**Soybeans for Beans: Area Harvested, Yield, and Production by State
and United States, 2001-2002 and Forecasted August 1, 2003**

State	Area Harvested		Yield		Production		
	2002	2003	2002	2003	2001	2002	2003
	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>Bushels</i>	<i>Bushels</i>	<i>1,000 Bushels</i>	<i>1,000 Bushels</i>	<i>1,000 Bushels</i>
AL	155	175	24.0	28.0	4,725	3,720	4,900
AR	2,880	2,850	33.5	34.0	91,200	96,480	96,900
DE	185	175	25.0	30.0	7,839	4,625	5,250
GA	140	170	21.0	33.0	4,030	2,940	5,610
IL	10,460	10,550	43.0	43.0	477,900	449,780	453,650
IN	5,750	5,300	41.0	43.0	273,910	235,750	227,900
IA	10,310	10,350	48.0	46.0	480,480	494,880	476,100
KS	2,540	2,600	23.0	26.0	87,360	58,420	67,600
KY	1,260	1,100	32.5	36.0	48,800	40,950	39,600
LA	650	870	32.0	32.0	20,130	20,800	27,840
MD	470	450	23.0	31.0	20,085	10,810	13,950
MI	2,030	2,090	38.5	39.0	63,900	78,155	81,510
MN	7,100	7,500	43.5	43.0	266,400	308,850	322,500
MS	1,370	1,310	32.0	32.0	36,960	43,840	41,920
MO	5,000	4,900	34.0	34.0	186,200	170,000	166,600
NE	4,580	4,650	38.5	41.0	222,950	176,330	190,650
NJ	97	98	23.0	33.0	3,131	2,231	3,234
NY	138	142	32.0	38.0	5,214	4,416	5,396
NC	1,280	1,360	23.5	28.0	43,200	30,080	38,080
ND	2,630	3,050	33.0	33.0	70,685	86,790	100,650
OH	4,710	4,380	30.0	42.0	187,780	141,300	183,960
OK	250	225	28.0	27.0	4,845	7,000	6,075
PA	350	365	26.0	40.0	13,825	9,100	14,600
SC	415	460	17.0	24.0	8,820	7,055	11,040
SD	4,090	4,050	31.0	36.0	143,040	126,790	145,800
TN	1,120	1,150	31.0	33.0	35,360	34,720	37,950
TX	215	210	28.0	29.0	5,850	6,020	6,090
VA	440	490	23.0	30.0	17,040	10,120	14,700
WI	1,520	1,580	44.0	45.0	58,090	66,880	71,100
Oth Sts ¹	25	26	35.1	34.0	933	877	884
US	72,160	72,626	37.8	39.4	2,890,682	2,729,709	2,862,039

¹ Other States include FL and WV. Individual State level estimates will be published in the "Crop Production 2003 Summary".

U.S. Soybean Production

Billion Bushels



Peanuts: Area Harvested, Yield, and Production by State and United States, 2001-2002 and Forecasted August 1, 2003

State	Area Harvested		Yield		Production		
	2002	2003	2002	2003	2001	2002	2003
	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>1,000 Pounds</i>	<i>1,000 Pounds</i>	<i>1,000 Pounds</i>
AL	185.0	189.0	2,050	2,900	532,325	379,250	548,100
FL	86.0	107.0	2,300	2,700	250,100	197,800	288,900
GA	505.0	535.0	2,600	3,200	1,711,620	1,313,000	1,712,000
NM	18.0	17.0	3,000	2,900	67,044	54,000	49,300
NC	100.0	100.0	2,100	2,900	356,475	210,000	290,000
OK	57.0	38.0	2,800	2,900	197,890	159,600	110,200
SC	8.7	18.0	2,200	3,200	30,600	19,140	57,600
TX	280.0	240.0	3,100	3,400	895,900	868,000	816,000
VA	57.0	33.0	2,100	2,700	234,750	119,700	89,100
US	1,296.7	1,277.0	2,561	3,102	4,276,704	3,320,490	3,961,200

**Cotton: Area Harvested, Yield, and Production by Type, State,
and United States, 2001-2002 and Forecasted August 1, 2003**

Type and State	Area Harvested		Yield		Production ¹		
	2002	2003	2002	2003	2001	2002	2003
	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>1,000 Bales ²</i>	<i>1,000 Bales ²</i>	<i>1,000 Bales ²</i>
Upland							
AL	540.0	545.0	507	652	920.0	570.0	740.0
AZ	213.0	208.0	1,381	1,315	690.0	613.0	570.0
AR	920.0	915.0	871	787	1,833.0	1,669.0	1,500.0
CA	477.0	545.0	1,469	1,277	1,770.0	1,460.0	1,450.0
FL	115.0	99.0	401	621	158.0	96.0	128.0
GA	1,360.0	1,290.0	557	744	2,220.0	1,578.0	2,000.0
KS	68.0	113.0	539	637	30.1	76.3	150.0
LA	495.0	540.0	717	667	1,034.0	739.0	750.0
MS	1,150.0	1,100.0	808	807	2,396.0	1,935.0	1,850.0
MO	368.0	390.0	796	726	695.0	610.0	590.0
NM	50.0	42.0	816	857	124.0	85.0	75.0
NC	920.0	800.0	421	630	1,673.0	806.0	1,050.0
OK	180.0	170.0	557	452	197.0	209.0	160.0
SC	200.0	245.0	314	725	423.0	131.0	370.0
TN	530.0	535.0	741	664	978.0	818.0	740.0
TX	4,500.0	4,500.0	538	469	4,260.0	5,040.0	4,400.0
VA	98.0	87.0	465	717	201.3	95.0	130.0
US	12,184.0	12,124.0	651	659	19,602.4	16,530.3	16,653.0
Amer-Pima							
AZ	8.2	3.9	1,013	1,169	14.5	17.3	9.5
CA	209.0	149.0	1,386	1,256	639.0	603.3	390.0
NM	7.1	6.0	1,041	880	10.5	15.4	11.0
TX	18.3	19.5	1,110	985	36.4	42.3	40.0
US	242.6	178.4	1,342	1,212	700.4	678.3	450.5
All							
AL	540.0	545.0	507	652	920.0	570.0	740.0
AZ	221.2	211.9	1,368	1,313	704.5	630.3	579.5
AR	920.0	915.0	871	787	1,833.0	1,669.0	1,500.0
CA	686.0	694.0	1,444	1,273	2,409.0	2,063.3	1,840.0
FL	115.0	99.0	401	621	158.0	96.0	128.0
GA	1,360.0	1,290.0	557	744	2,220.0	1,578.0	2,000.0
KS	68.0	113.0	539	637	30.1	76.3	150.0
LA	495.0	540.0	717	667	1,034.0	739.0	750.0
MS	1,150.0	1,100.0	808	807	2,396.0	1,935.0	1,850.0
MO	368.0	390.0	796	726	695.0	610.0	590.0
NM	57.1	48.0	844	860	134.5	100.4	86.0
NC	920.0	800.0	421	630	1,673.0	806.0	1,050.0
OK	180.0	170.0	557	452	197.0	209.0	160.0
SC	200.0	245.0	314	725	423.0	131.0	370.0
TN	530.0	535.0	741	664	978.0	818.0	740.0
TX	4,518.3	4,519.5	540	472	4,296.4	5,082.3	4,440.0
VA	98.0	87.0	465	717	201.3	95.0	130.0
US	12,426.6	12,302.4	665	667	20,302.8	17,208.6	17,103.5

¹ Production ginned and to be ginned.

² 480-lb net weight bales.

**Cottonseed: Production, United States,
2001-2002 and Forecasted August 1, 2003**

State	Production		
	2001	2002	2003 ¹
	<i>1,000 Tons</i>	<i>1,000 Tons</i>	<i>1,000 Tons</i>
US	7,452.2	6,183.9	6,284.0

¹ Based on a 3-year average lint-seed ratio.

**Dry Edible Beans: Area Harvested, Yield, and Production by State
and United States, 2001-2002 and Forecasted August 1, 2003 ¹**

State	Area Harvested		Yield ²		Production ²		
	2002	2003	2002	2003	2001	2002	2003
	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>1,000 Cwt</i>	<i>1,000 Cwt</i>	<i>1,000 Cwt</i>
CA	89.0	74.0	1,980	2,100	1,496	1,762	1,554
CO	70.0	55.0	2,170	2,100	1,785	1,519	1,155
ID	93.0	78.0	2,050	2,050	1,424	1,907	1,599
KS	14.5	11.0	1,100	1,700	259	160	187
MI	265.0	190.0	1,850	1,600	780	4,903	3,040
MN	150.0	130.0	1,650	1,600	1,575	2,475	2,080
MT	23.0	17.0	1,570	1,920	376	361	326
NE	165.0	140.0	2,100	2,100	3,185	3,465	2,940
NM	8.0	10.0	1,800	1,900	300	144	190
NY	24.5	24.5	1,360	1,630	194	333	400
ND	690.0	570.0	1,540	1,550	6,200	10,626	8,835
OR	9.1	7.8	1,730	1,500	172	157	117
SD	16.0	16.0	1,630	1,700	270	261	272
TX	32.5	25.0	970	1,200	348	315	300
UT	0.3	5.0	1,670	300	17	5	15
WA	41.0	26.0	2,000	1,700	578	820	442
WI	7.0	6.5	1,960	2,000	110	137	130
WY	29.0	32.0	2,150	2,380	514	624	762
US	1,726.9	1,417.8	1,736	1,717	19,583	29,974	24,344

¹ Excludes beans grown for garden seed.

² Clean Basis.

Dry Edible Beans: Area Planted by Commercial Class, State, and United States, 2002 and Forecasted August 1, 2003

Class and State	2002	2003	Class and State	2002	2003
	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>		<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>
Large Lima - CA	19.0	19.6	Light Red		
Baby Lima - CA	21.5	14.5	Kidney		
Navy			CA	6.0	5.0
ID	5.4	2.6	CO	10.0	9.0
MI	85.0	50.0	ID	1.3	0.9
MN	67.0	47.0	MI	15.0	20.0
NE	2.9	0.5	MN	7.6	11.0
ND	180.0	86.0	NE	14.0	13.5
OR		0.5	NY	15.0	15.0
SD	4.0	3.1	WA	1.4	
WY	1.0	1.0	Total	70.3	74.4
Total	345.3	190.7	Dark Red		
Great Northern			Kidney		
ID	3.1	4.2	CA	2.5	0.9
MI	3.0	9.0	ID	1.4	0.8
MN	1.2	2.0	MI	8.5	10.0
NE	77.8	81.5	MN	42.0	37.0
ND	5.8	8.0	NY	2.0	1.3
WA	0.9	0.9	ND	7.0	6.0
WY	2.0	2.5	WI	7.1	6.6
Total	93.8	108.1	Total	70.5	62.6
Small White			Pink		
ID	2.0	1.9	CA		0.9
OR	0.5	0.4	ID	10.8	10.7
WA	0.8	0.7	MN	8.9	8.6
Total	3.3	3.0	ND	9.0	10.0
Pinto			WA	6.1	4.3
CO	76.0	49.0	Total	34.8	34.5
ID	35.8	33.7	Small Red		
KS		11.0	ID	10.7	9.0
MI	9.5	11.0	MI	11.0	20.0
MN	25.0	28.0	MN	2.8	1.8
MT	13.5	13.0	WA	6.4	3.7
NE	80.7	48.5	Total	30.9	34.5
NM	8.0	10.0	Cranberry		
ND	515.0	450.0	CA	1.7	1.5
OR	1.3	1.5	ID	2.5	1.5
SD	3.2	2.8	MI	20.0	14.0
TX	5.5	0.5	Total	24.2	17.0
UT	1.8	5.6			
WA	11.0	7.2			
WY	27.0	29.0			
Total	813.3	700.8			

--continued

Dry Edible Beans: Area Planted by Commercial Class, State, and United States, 2002 and Forecasted August 1, 2003 (continued)

Class and State	2002	2003	Class and State	2002	2003
	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>		<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>
Black					
CA		0.4	Chickpeas, All		
ID	4.0	1.0	(Garbanzo)		
MI	110.0	50.0	CA	18.5	9.7
MN	11.9	5.4	ID	17.0	11.0
NE	2.3	1.0	MT	12.7	5.5
NY	6.0	7.7	NE		2.5
ND	60.0	27.0	ND	8.6	5.0
WA	2.6	1.5	OR	4.0	3.8
			SD	10.3	8.2
Total	196.8	94.0	WA	11.0	6.3
Blackeye			Total	82.1	52.0
CA	12.6	16.5	Other		
TX	22.0	20.0	CA	10.2	7.0
Total	34.6	36.5	CO	6.0	2.0
Small Chickpeas ¹			ID	1.0	2.7
(Garbanzo,			KS	18.0	1.0
Smaller than			MI	8.0	16.0
20/64 in.)			MN	3.6	4.2
CA			MT	0.7	0.5
ID		2.0	NE	7.3	2.5
MT		2.5	NY	2.0	1.0
NE			ND	4.6	8.0
ND		1.0	OR	4.0	1.8
OR			SD	3.5	2.9
SD		3.7	TX	10.0	6.5
WA		0.3	WA	0.8	1.4
			WY	2.0	1.5
Total		9.5	Total	81.7	59.0
Large Chickpeas ¹			US	1,922.1	1,501.2
(Garbanzo,					
Larger than					
20/64 in.)					
CA		9.7			
ID		9.0			
MT		3.0			
NE		2.5			
ND		4.0			
OR		3.8			
SD		4.5			
WA		6.0			
Total		42.5			

¹ Estimates began in 2003.

**Tobacco: Area Harvested, Yield, and Production by State and
United States, 2001-2002 and Forecasted August 1, 2003**

State	Area Harvested		Yield		Production		
	2002	2003	2002	2003	2001	2002	2003
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>1,000 Pounds</i>	<i>1,000 Pounds</i>	<i>1,000 Pounds</i>
CT	1,890	2,100	1,672	1,750	3,772	3,161	3,675
FL	4,600	4,000	2,600	2,550	11,700	11,960	10,200
GA	26,500	29,000	2,100	2,200	64,206	55,650	63,800
IN	4,000	4,000	2,000	2,050	9,450	8,000	8,200
KY	111,100	105,300	2,007	2,078	254,653	222,991	218,850
MD	1,700	1,500	1,400	1,400	3,300	2,380	2,100
MA	1,160	1,250	1,623	1,718	1,807	1,883	2,148
MO	1,300	1,200	2,385	1,900	3,081	3,101	2,280
NC	168,300	160,000	2,067	1,984	386,920	347,920	317,400
OH	5,500	5,300	1,750	1,800	11,956	9,625	9,540
PA	3,400	3,700	2,004	2,030	6,166	6,815	7,510
SC	30,500	32,000	1,950	2,100	78,400	59,475	67,200
TN	35,900	34,040	2,096	2,155	86,893	75,261	73,366
VA	30,000	27,370	2,225	1,749	63,415	66,747	47,872
WV	1,300	1,200	1,500	1,650	1,885	1,950	1,980
WI	1,510	1,750	2,526	2,351	3,619	3,815	4,115
US	428,660	413,710	2,055	2,031	991,223	880,734	840,236

**Tobacco: Area Harvested, Yield, and Production by Class, Type,
State, and United States, 2002 and Forecasted August 1, 2003**

Class and Type	Area Harvested		Yield		Production	
	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>1,000 Pounds</i>	<i>1,000 Pounds</i>
Class 1, Flue-cured						
Type 11, Old Belts						
NC	43,000	40,000	2,225	2,000	95,675	80,000
VA	22,000	20,000	2,340	1,800	51,480	36,000
US	65,000	60,000	2,264	1,933	147,155	116,000
Type 12, Eastern NC Belt						
NC	98,000	94,000	2,020	2,000	197,960	188,000
Type 13, NC Border & SC Belt						
NC	21,000	20,000	2,135	2,050	44,835	41,000
SC	30,500	32,000	1,950	2,100	59,475	67,200
US	51,500	52,000	2,025	2,081	104,310	108,200
Type 14, GA-FL Belt						
FL	4,600	4,000	2,600	2,550	11,960	10,200
GA	26,500	29,000	2,100	2,200	55,650	63,800
US	31,100	33,000	2,174	2,242	67,610	74,000
Total 11-14	245,600	239,000	2,105	2,034	517,035	486,200
Class 2, Fire-cured						
Type 21, VA Belt						
VA	730	800	2,015	1,700	1,471	1,360
Type 22, Eastern District						
KY	2,450	2,500	3,160	3,100	7,742	7,750
TN	5,000	5,100	3,110	2,900	15,550	14,790
US	7,450	7,600	3,126	2,966	23,292	22,540
Type 23, Western District						
KY	2,400	2,400	3,650	3,400	8,760	8,160
TN	390	400	3,550	3,200	1,385	1,280
US	2,790	2,800	3,636	3,371	10,145	9,440
Total 21-23	10,970	11,200	3,182	2,977	34,908	33,340
Class 3, Air-cured						
Class 3A, Light Air-cured						
Type 31, Burley						
IN	4,000	4,000	2,000	2,050	8,000	8,200
KY	103,000	97,000	1,915	2,000	197,245	194,000
MO	1,300	1,200	2,385	1,900	3,101	2,280
NC	6,300	6,000	1,500	1,400	9,450	8,400
OH	5,500	5,300	1,750	1,800	9,625	9,540
TN	30,000	28,000	1,900	2,000	57,000	56,000
VA	7,200	6,500	1,900	1,600	13,680	10,400
WV	1,300	1,200	1,500	1,650	1,950	1,980
US	158,600	149,200	1,892	1,949	300,051	290,800
Type 32, Southern MD Belt						
MD	1,700	1,500	1,400	1,400	2,380	2,100
PA	1,300	1,300	1,850	1,900	2,405	2,470
US	3,000	2,800	1,595	1,632	4,785	4,570
Total 31-32	161,600	152,000	1,886	1,943	304,836	295,370

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**Tobacco: Area Harvested, Yield, and Production by Class, Type, State,
and United States, 2002 and Forecasted August 1, 2003 (continued)**

Class and Type	Area Harvested		Yield		Production	
	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>1,000 Pounds</i>	<i>1,000 Pounds</i>
Class 3, Air-cured						
Class 3B, Dark						
Air-cured						
Type 35, One Sucker						
Belt						
KY	2,100	2,200	3,000	2,700	6,300	5,940
TN	510	540	2,600	2,400	1,326	1,296
US	2,610	2,740	2,922	2,641	7,626	7,236
Type 36, Green River						
Belt						
KY	1,150	1,200	2,560	2,500	2,944	3,000
Type 37, VA Sun-cured						
Belt						
VA	70	70	1,655	1,600	116	112
Total 35-37	3,830	4,010	2,790	2,581	10,686	10,348
Class 4, Cigar Filler						
Type 41, PA Seedleaf						
PA	2,100	2,400	2,100	2,100	4,410	5,040
Class 5, Cigar Binder						
Class 5A, CT Valley						
Binder						
Type 51, CT Valley						
Broadleaf						
CT	1,250	1,400	1,820	1,850	2,275	2,590
MA	850	950	1,840	1,850	1,564	1,758
US	2,100	2,350	1,828	1,850	3,839	4,348
Class 5B, WI Binder						
Type 54, Southern WI						
WI	1,200	1,350	2,625	2,500	3,150	3,375
Type 55, Northern WI						
WI	310	400	2,145	1,850	665	740
Total 54-55	1,510	1,750	2,526	2,351	3,815	4,115
Total 51-55	3,610	4,100	2,120	2,064	7,654	8,463
Class 6, Cigar Wrapper						
Type 61, CT Valley						
Shade-grown						
CT	640	700	1,385	1,550	886	1,085
MA	310	300	1,030	1,300	319	390
US	950	1,000	1,268	1,475	1,205	1,475
All Cigar Types						
Total 41-61	6,660	7,500	1,992	1,997	13,269	14,978
All Tobacco	428,660	413,710	2,055	2,031	880,734	840,236

Sugarbeets: Area Harvested, Yield, and Production by State and United States, 2002 and Forecasted August 1, 2003 ¹

State	Area Harvested		Yield		Production		
	2002	2003	2002	2003	2001	2002	2003
	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>1,000 Tons</i>	<i>1,000 Tons</i>
CA	49.9	50.0	39.5	38.0	1,596	1,971	1,900
CO	39.5	27.5	20.1	22.5	824	794	619
ID	210.0	207.0	24.3	27.4	4,636	5,103	5,672
MI	177.0	175.0	18.1	19.5	3,220	3,204	3,413
MN	476.0	462.0	18.6	21.0	7,796	8,854	9,702
MT	55.9	52.2	19.6	23.0	1,150	1,096	1,201
NE	42.0	43.8	18.1	20.0	840	760	876
ND	258.0	275.0	18.6	21.5	4,290	4,799	5,913
OH	1.8	1.8	20.6	25.0	12	37	45
OR	11.0	9.4	27.4	29.4	290	301	276
WA	4.0	4.4	35.0	40.5	253	140	178
WY	36.0	34.0	18.3	21.0	857	659	714
US	1,361.1	1,342.1	20.4	22.7	25,764	27,718	30,509

¹ Relates to year of intended harvest in all States except CA. In CA, relates to year of intended harvest for fall planted beets in central CA and to year of planting for overwintered beets in central and southern CA.

Sugarcane for Sugar and Seed: Area Harvested, Yield, and Production by State and United States, 2002 and Forecasted August 1, 2003

State	Area Harvested		Yield ¹		Production ¹		
	2002	2003	2002	2003	2001	2002	2003
	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>1,000 Tons</i>	<i>1,000 Tons</i>
FL	461.0	440.0	38.3	36.5	16,338	17,653	16,060
HI	22.7	22.0	95.1	95.0	1,932	2,159	2,090
LA	495.0	490.0	28.3	30.0	14,355	14,009	14,700
TX	44.5	43.0	38.9	38.0	1,962	1,732	1,634
US	1,023.2	995.0	34.7	34.7	34,587	35,553	34,484

¹ Net tons.

**Peaches: Total Production by Type, State, and United States,
2001-2002 and Forecasted August 1, 2003**

State	Total Production		
	2001	2002	2003
	<i>Million Pounds</i>	<i>Million Pounds</i>	<i>Million Pounds</i>
AL ¹	23.0	21.0	11.0
AR ¹	12.0	10.0	18.0
CA ¹			
All	1,727.0	1,920.0	1,920.0
Clingstone	952.0	1,124.0	1,150.0
Freestone	775.0	796.0	770.0
CO ¹	18.0	19.0	20.0
CT ¹	1.9	1.3	2.0
GA ¹	140.0	100.0	125.0
ID ¹	13.0	13.0	13.0
IL ¹	17.8	17.2	18.7
IN ¹	3.0	3.1	3.4
KY ¹	1.8	1.2	2.0
LA ¹	1.4	1.5	2.5
MD ¹	8.8	7.0	10.5
MA ¹	2.2	2.3	2.3
MI	42.0	14.0	52.0
MO ¹	9.0	13.0	9.5
NJ	75.0	62.0	75.0
NY ¹	12.5	10.0	12.5
NC ¹	3.5	10.0	9.0
OH ¹	11.2	9.4	10.2
OK ¹	12.0	7.0	9.0
OR ¹	6.5	7.9	8.0
PA	75.0	60.0	70.0
SC	100.0	160.0	110.0
TN ¹	3.7	4.0	3.5
TX ¹	30.0	12.0	10.0
UT ¹	9.0	6.5	10.0
VA ¹	8.0	7.0	8.0
WA	55.0	66.0	60.0
WV ¹	11.0	10.0	13.0
US	2,433.3	2,575.4	2,618.1

¹ Estimates for current year carried forward from an earlier forecast.

**Prunes and Plums: Total Production by State and United States,
2001-2002 and Forecasted August 1, 2003**

State	Total Production		
	2001	2002	2003
	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>
ID	3,000	2,000	3,000
MI	3,600	250	3,000
OR	9,000	8,000	3,700
WA	5,600	5,400	5,000
Total	21,200	15,650	14,700

**Apples, Commercial: Total Production by State and United States,
2001-2002 and Forecasted August 1, 2003**

State	Total Production ¹		
	2001	2002	2003
	<i>Million Pounds</i>	<i>Million Pounds</i>	<i>Million Pounds</i>
AZ	5.4	26.2	2.6
AR	5.5	4.5	5.5
CA	520.0	470.0	510.0
CO	23.0	21.0	21.0
CT	20.5	12.0	21.5
GA	9.0	10.0	11.0
ID	80.0	80.0	85.0
IL	43.6	43.0	42.0
IN	53.0	40.0	51.0
IA	8.8	8.5	9.7
KS	4.0	3.7	4.1
KY	8.3	5.6	8.4
ME	47.0	48.5	46.0
MD	40.8	32.0	37.0
MA	39.0	33.0	46.0
MI	930.0	500.0	970.0
MN	24.0	25.0	26.0
MO	41.0	38.0	34.0
NH	30.0	26.5	34.0
NJ	55.0	35.0	45.0
NM ²	6.0	2.0	
NY	1,000.0	680.0	1,020.0
NC	112.0	160.0	140.0
OH	86.0	70.0	86.0
OR	142.0	202.0	120.0
PA	480.0	370.0	440.0
RI	1.8	2.6	3.3
SC	6.0	9.0	6.0
TN	9.0	6.5	9.0
UT	30.0	7.0	30.0
VT	41.0	31.0	38.5
VA	310.0	250.0	300.0
WA	5,050.0	5,150.0	4,900.0
WV	105.0	95.0	95.0
WI	62.0	58.0	69.0
US	9,428.7	8,555.6	9,266.6

¹ In orchards of 100 or more bearing age trees.

² End of season estimate only.

**Pears: Total Production by Crop, State, and United States,
2001-2002 and Forecasted August 1, 2003**

Crop and State	Total Production		
	2001	2002	2003
	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>
Bartlett			
CA	275,000	232,000	220,000
OR	70,000	58,000	65,000
WA	201,000	158,000	185,000
Total	546,000	448,000	470,000
Other			
CA	30,000	30,000	30,000
OR	160,000	141,000	155,000
WA	242,000	231,000	250,000
Total	432,000	402,000	435,000
All			
CA	305,000	262,000	250,000
CO	1,900	2,400	2,800
CT	480	500	1,150
MI	4,600	1,400	4,800
NY	11,000	10,000	15,000
OR	230,000	199,000	220,000
PA	5,500	3,800	4,100
UT	300	350	400
WA	443,000	389,000	435,000
US	1,001,780	868,450	933,250

Papayas: Area and Fresh Production, by Month, Hawaii, 2002-2003

Month	Area				Fresh Production ¹	
	Total in Crop		Harvested		2002	2003
	2002	2003	2002	2003		
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Pounds</i>	<i>1,000 Pounds</i>
Jun	2,205	2,175	1,725	1,575	3,285	3,195
Jul	2,270	2,175	1,680	1,580	3,915	3,375

¹ Utilized fresh production.

Coffee: Production, Hawaii, 2000-2002

State	Production ¹		
	2000-01	2001-2002	2002-03
	<i>1,000 Pounds</i>	<i>1,000 Pounds</i>	<i>1,000 Pounds</i>
HI	8,700	8,000	7,500

¹ Parchment basis.

**Ginger Root: Area Harvested, Yield, and Production,
Hawaii, 2001-2003**

State	Area Harvested			Yield			Production		
	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>1,000 Pounds</i>	<i>1,000 Pounds</i>	<i>1,000 Pounds</i>
HI	360	320	200	50,000	45,000	37,000	18,000	14,400	7,400

**Grapes: Total Production by Crop, State, and United States,
2001-2002 and Forecasted August 1, 2003**

State	Total Production		
	2001	2002	2003
	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>
AZ	15,500	8,400	8,500
AR	2,700	5,600	3,900
CA			
All Types	5,979,000	6,721,000	6,290,000
Wine	3,051,000	3,149,000	3,050,000
Table ¹	713,000	739,000	740,000
Raisin ^{1 2}	2,215,000	2,833,000	2,500,000
GA	3,200	2,800	3,200
MI	28,900	42,700	80,000
MO	2,300	2,900	3,000
NY	149,000	156,000	205,000
NC	2,000	2,300	2,800
OH	6,000	5,800	7,600
OR	22,800	22,000	25,000
PA	61,500	53,200	70,000
TX	9,500	4,700	8,500
VA	4,200	4,600	4,900
WA			
All Types	283,000	332,000	345,000
Wine	100,000	115,000	125,000
Juice	183,000	217,000	220,000
US	6,569,600	7,364,000	7,057,400

¹ Fresh basis.

² The Raisin Industry Diversion Program (RID) was not implemented in 2003, but was implemented on the 2001 and 2002 bearing acres only. No production was realized from these acres. Acres enrolled are as follows: 41,000 for 2001 and 27,000 for 2002.

**Hops: Area Harvested, Yield, and Production by State and
United States, 2001-2002 and Forecasted August 1, 2003**

State	Area Harvested		Yield		Production		
	2002	2003	2002	2003	2001	2002	2003
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>1,000 Pounds</i>	<i>1,000 Pounds</i>	<i>1,000 Pounds</i>
ID	3,399	3,429	1,624	1,490	4,609.3	5,519.6	5,109.2
OR	5,577	5,748	1,692	1,700	11,443.2	9,438.0	9,771.6
WA	20,333	19,169	2,133	2,030	50,779.6	43,379.0	38,913.1
US	29,309	28,346	1,990	1,898	66,832.1	58,336.6	53,793.9

**Olives: Variety and Total Production, California
2001-2002 and Forecasted August 1, 2003**

Variety	Total Production		
	2001	2002 ¹	2003 ¹
	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>
Ascolano	4,200		
Manzanillo	105,900	68,000	85,000
Mission	1,400		
Servillano	16,700	23,500	15,000
All Other ²	5,800	11,500	15,000
Total	134,000	103,000	115,000

¹ Ascolano and Mission varieties are included in All Other.

² Includes production for varieties that were or will be used for canned, oil, and other specialty products.

Crop Summary: Area Planted and Harvested, United States, 2002-2003
(Domestic Units) ¹

Crop	Area Planted		Area Harvested	
	2002	2003	2002	2003
	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>
Grains & Hay				
Barley	5,073.0	5,461.0	4,135.0	4,899.0
Corn for Grain ²	79,054.0	79,066.0	69,313.0	71,915.0
Corn for Silage			7,490.0	
Hay, All			64,497.0	64,379.0
Alfalfa			23,135.0	23,541.0
All Other			41,362.0	40,838.0
Oats	5,005.0	4,676.0	2,098.0	2,331.0
Proso Millet	450.0	630.0	220.0	
Rice	3,240.0	2,992.0	3,207.0	2,967.0
Rye	1,395.0	1,373.0	286.0	302.0
Sorghum for Grain ²	9,580.0	9,777.0	7,299.0	8,241.0
Sorghum for Silage			352.0	
Wheat, All	60,358.0	60,940.0	45,817.0	52,677.0
Winter	41,735.0	44,349.0	29,651.0	36,491.0
Durum	2,909.0	2,804.0	2,703.0	2,738.0
Other Spring	15,714.0	13,787.0	13,463.0	13,448.0
Oilseeds				
Canola	1,459.0	1,201.0	1,275.0	1,163.0
Cottonseed				
Flaxseed	785.0	583.0	704.0	572.0
Mustard Seed	191.0	96.5	175.0	94.2
Peanuts	1,358.0	1,315.0	1,296.7	1,277.0
Rapeseed	3.4	1.6	3.1	1.5
Safflower	219.0	213.0	196.0	198.0
Soybeans for Beans	73,758.0	73,653.0	72,160.0	72,626.0
Sunflowers	2,585.0	2,324.0	2,205.0	2,255.0
Cotton, Tobacco & Sugar Crops				
Cotton, All	13,957.9	13,631.0	12,426.6	12,302.4
Upland	13,714.0	13,451.0	12,184.0	12,124.0
Amer-Pima	243.9	180.0	242.6	178.4
Sugarbeets	1,427.3	1,364.7	1,361.1	1,342.1
Sugarcane			1,023.2	995.0
Tobacco			428.7	413.7
Dry Beans, Peas & Lentils				
Austrian Winter Peas	21.5	21.2	11.6	10.6
Dry Edible Beans	1,922.1	1,501.2	1,726.9	1,417.8
Dry Edible Peas	302.7	356.0	279.7	334.0
Lentils	221.0	246.0	209.0	240.0
Wrinkled Seed Peas				
Potatoes & Misc.				
Coffee (HI)			5.9	
Ginger Root (HI)			0.3	0.2
Hops			29.3	28.3
Peppermint Oil			80.2	
Potatoes, All	1,310.0	1,279.6	1,275.7	1,254.2
Winter	15.8	15.0	15.7	14.8
Spring	87.8	85.1	86.1	82.9
Summer	62.2	65.1	59.1	63.1
Fall	1,144.2	1,114.4	1,114.8	1,093.4
Spearmint Oil			18.0	
Sweet Potatoes	97.2	94.0	83.5	91.0
Taro (HI) ³			0.4	

¹ Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2003 crop year.

² Area planted for all purposes.

³ Area is total acres in crop, not harvested acreage.

Crop Summary: Yield and Production, United States, 2002-2003
(Domestic Units) ¹

Crop	Unit	Yield		Production	
		2002	2003	2002	2003
				<i>1,000</i>	<i>1,000</i>
Grains & Hay					
Barley	Bu	54.9	57.5	226,873	281,475
Corn for Grain	"	130.0	139.9	9,007,659	10,064,452
Corn for Silage	Ton	14.0		104,979	
Hay, All	"	2.34	2.49	150,962	160,018
Alfalfa	"	3.19	3.31	73,824	77,952
All Other	"	1.86	2.01	77,138	82,066
Oats	Bu	56.8	64.9	119,132	151,345
Proso Millet	"	12.5		2,755	
Rice ²	Cwt	6,578	6,577	210,960	195,130
Rye	Bu	24.4		6,985	
Sorghum for Grain	"	50.7	54.4	369,758	448,438
Sorghum for Silage	Ton	9.5		3,360	
Wheat, All	Bu	35.3	43.5	1,616,441	2,291,825
Winter	"	38.5	46.9	1,142,802	1,712,150
Durum	"	29.4	31.9	79,450	87,355
Other Spring	"	29.3	36.6	394,189	492,320
Oilseeds					
Canola	Lb	1,218		1,552,520	
Cottonseed ³	Ton			6,184	6,284.0
Flaxseed	Bu	17.9		12,569	
Mustard Seed	Lb	705		123,450	
Peanuts	"	2,561	3,102	3,320,490	3,961,200
Rapeseed	"	1,461		4,530	
Safflower	"	1,520		297,980	
Soybeans for Beans	Bu	37.8	39.4	2,729,709	2,862,039
Sunflower	Lb	1,133		2,497,236	
Cotton, Tobacco & Sugar Crops					
Cotton, All ²	Bale	665	667	17,208.6	17,103.5
Upland ²	"	651	659	16,530.3	16,653.0
Amer-Pima ²	"	1,342	1,212	678.3	450.5
Sugarbeets	Ton	20.4	22.7	27,718	30,509
Sugarcane	"	34.7	34.7	35,553	34,484
Tobacco	Lb	2,055	2,031	880,734	840,236
Dry Beans, Peas & Lentils					
Austrian Winter Peas ²	Cwt	1,414		164	
Dry Edible Beans ²	"	1,736	1,717	29,974	24,344
Dry Edible Peas ²	"	1,517		4,242	
Lentils ²	"	1,200		2,508	
Wrinkled Seed Peas ³	"			457	
Potatoes & Misc.					
Coffee (HI)	Lb	1,270		7,500	
Ginger Root (HI)	"	45,000	37,000	14,400	7,400
Hops	"	1,990	1,898	58,336.6	53,793.9
Peppermint Oil	"	85		6,818	
Potatoes, All	Cwt	363		462,713	
Winter	"	268	281	4,206	4,153
Spring	"	271	269	23,294	22,305
Summer	"	304	310	17,985	19,585
Fall	"	374		417,228	
Spearmint Oil	Lb	108		1,942	
Sweet Potatoes	Cwt	154		12,865	
Taro (HI) ³	Lb			6,100	

¹ Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2003 crop year. ² Yield in pounds. ³ Yield is not estimated.

Fruits and Nuts Production, United States, 2001-2003
(Domestic Units) ¹

Crop	Unit	Production		
		2001	2002	2003
		<i>1,000</i>	<i>1,000</i>	<i>1,000</i>
Citrus ²				
Grapefruit	Ton	2,462	2,427	2,062
K-Early Citrus (FL) ³	"	2	1	
Lemons	"	996	828	1,026
Oranges	"	12,221	12,487	11,493
Tangelos (FL)	"	95	97	106
Tangerines	"	373	420	370
Temples (FL)	"	56	70	59
Noncitrus				
Apples	1,000 Lbs	9,428.7	8,555.6	9,266.6
Apricots	Ton	82.5	90.0	90.4
Bananas (HI)	Lb	28,000.0	19,500.0	
Grapes	Ton	6,569.6	7,364.0	7,057.4
Olives (CA)	"	134.0	103.0	115.0
Papayas (HI)	Lbs	55,000.0	45,900.0	
Peaches	1,000 Lbs	2,433.3	2,575.4	2,618.1
Pears	Ton	1,001.8	868.5	933.3
Prunes, Dried (CA)	"	150.0	171.0	190.0
Prunes & Plums (Ex CA)	"	21.2	15.7	14.7
Nuts & Misc.				
Almonds (CA)	Lb	830,000	1,090,000	1,000,000
Hazelnuts	Ton	49.5	19.5	
Pecans	Lb	338,500	172,900	
Pistachios (CA)	"	161,000	303,000	
Walnuts (CA)	Ton	305.0	282.0	
Maple Syrup	Gal	1,049	1,393	1,239

¹ Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2003 crop year.

² Production years are 2000-2001, 2001-2002, and 2002-2003.

³ Estimates discontinued as of the 2002-03 crop.

Crop Summary: Area Planted and Harvested, United States, 2002-2003
(Metric Units) ¹

Crop	Area Planted		Area Harvested	
	2002	2003	2002	2003
	<i>Hectares</i>	<i>Hectares</i>	<i>Hectares</i>	<i>Hectares</i>
Grains & Hay				
Barley	2,052,990	2,210,010	1,673,390	1,982,580
Corn for Grain ²	31,992,360	31,997,220	28,050,280	29,103,280
Corn for Silage			3,031,130	
Hay, All ³			26,101,290	26,053,540
Alfalfa			9,362,500	9,526,810
All Other			16,738,790	16,526,730
Oats	2,025,470	1,892,330	849,040	943,330
Proso Millet	182,110	254,950	89,030	
Rice	1,311,200	1,210,830	1,297,840	1,200,720
Rye	564,540	555,640	115,740	122,220
Sorghum for Grain ²	3,876,930	3,956,650	2,953,830	3,335,050
Sorghum for Silage			142,450	
Wheat, All ³	24,426,280	24,661,810	18,541,680	21,317,860
Winter	16,889,740	17,947,600	11,999,460	14,767,540
Durum	1,177,240	1,134,750	1,093,880	1,108,040
Other Spring	6,359,300	5,579,460	5,448,340	5,442,270
Oilseeds				
Canola	590,440	486,030	515,980	470,650
Cottonseed				
Flaxseed	317,680	235,930	284,900	231,480
Mustard Seed	77,300	39,050	70,820	38,120
Peanuts	549,570	532,170	524,760	516,790
Rapeseed	1,380	650	1,250	610
Safflower	88,630	86,200	79,320	80,130
Soybeans for Beans	29,849,130	29,806,630	29,202,430	29,391,020
Sunflowers	1,046,120	940,500	892,340	912,580
Cotton, Tobacco & Sugar Crops				
Cotton, All ³	5,648,620	5,516,330	5,028,920	4,978,660
Upland	5,549,920	5,443,490	4,930,740	4,906,460
Amer-Pima	98,700	72,840	98,180	72,200
Sugarbeets	577,610	552,280	550,820	543,130
Sugarcane			414,080	402,670
Tobacco			173,470	167,420
Dry Beans, Peas & Lentils				
Austrian Winter Peas	8,700	8,580	4,690	4,290
Dry Edible Beans	777,850	607,520	698,860	573,770
Dry Edible Peas	122,500	144,070	113,190	135,170
Lentils	89,440	99,550	84,580	97,130
Wrinkled Seed Peas				
Potatoes & Misc.				
Coffee (HI)			2,390	
Ginger Root (HI)			130	80
Hops			11,860	11,470
Peppermint Oil			32,460	
Potatoes, All ³	530,140	517,840	516,260	507,560
Winter	6,390	6,070	6,350	5,990
Spring	35,530	34,440	34,840	33,550
Summer	25,170	26,350	23,920	25,540
Fall	463,050	450,990	451,150	442,490
Spearmint Oil			7,280	
Sweet Potatoes	39,340	38,040	33,790	36,830
Taro (HI) ⁴			170	

¹ Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2003 crop year.

² Area planted for all purposes.

³ Total may not add due to rounding.

⁴ Area is total hectares in crop, not harvested hectares.

Crop Summary: Yield and Production, United States, 2002-2003
(Metric Units)¹

Crop	Yield		Production	
	2002	2003	2002	2003
	<i>Metric Tons</i>	<i>Metric Tons</i>	<i>Metric Tons</i>	<i>Metric Tons</i>
Grains & Hay				
Barley	2.95	3.09	4,939,580	6,128,390
Corn for Grain	8.16	8.78	228,805,080	255,648,860
Corn for Silage	31.42		95,235,350	
Hay, All ²	5.25	5.57	136,950,420	145,165,890
Alfalfa	7.15	7.42	66,972,010	70,716,860
All Other	4.18	4.50	69,978,420	74,449,020
Oats	2.04	2.33	1,729,200	2,196,770
Proso Millet	0.70		62,480	
Rice	7.37	7.37	9,568,990	8,850,950
Rye	1.53		177,430	
Sorghum for Grain	3.18	3.42	9,392,290	11,390,850
Sorghum for Silage	21.40		3,048,140	
Wheat, All ²	2.37	2.93	43,992,310	62,373,250
Winter	2.59	3.16	31,101,970	46,597,090
Durum	1.98	2.15	2,162,270	2,377,410
Other Spring	1.97	2.46	10,728,070	13,398,750
Oilseeds				
Canola	1.36		704,210	
Cottonseed ³			5,609,940	5,700,750
Flaxseed	1.12		319,270	
Mustard Seed	0.79		56,000	
Peanuts	2.87	3.48	1,506,150	1,796,770
Rapeseed	1.64		2,050	
Safflower	1.70		135,160	
Soybeans for Beans	2.54	2.65	74,290,500	77,891,940
Sunflowers	1.27		1,132,730	
Cotton, Tobacco & Sugar Crops				
Cotton, All ²	0.75	0.75	3,746,730	3,723,850
Upland	0.73	0.74	3,599,050	3,625,760
Amer-Pima	1.50	1.36	147,680	98,080
Sugarbeets	45.65	50.96	25,145,350	27,677,300
Sugarcane	77.89	77.69	32,253,140	31,283,360
Tobacco	2.30	2.28	399,490	381,120
Dry Beans, Peas & Lentils				
Austrian Winter Peas	1.58		7,440	
Dry Edible Beans	1.95	1.92	1,359,600	1,104,230
Dry Edible Peas	1.70		192,410	
Lentils	1.35		113,760	
Wrinkled Seed Peas ³			20,730	
Potatoes & Misc.				
Coffee (HI)	1.42		3,400	
Ginger Root (HI)	50.44	41.47	6,530	3,360
Hops	2.23	2.13	26,460	24,400
Peppermint Oil	0.10		3,090	
Potatoes, All ²	40.65		20,988,310	
Winter	30.03	31.45	190,780	188,380
Spring	30.32	30.16	1,056,600	1,011,740
Summer	34.11	34.79	815,790	888,360
Fall	41.95		18,925,140	
Spearmint Oil	0.12		880	
Sweet Potatoes	17.27		583,550	
Taro (HI) ³			2,770	

¹ Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2003 crop year.

² Production may not add due to rounding.

³ Yield is not estimated.

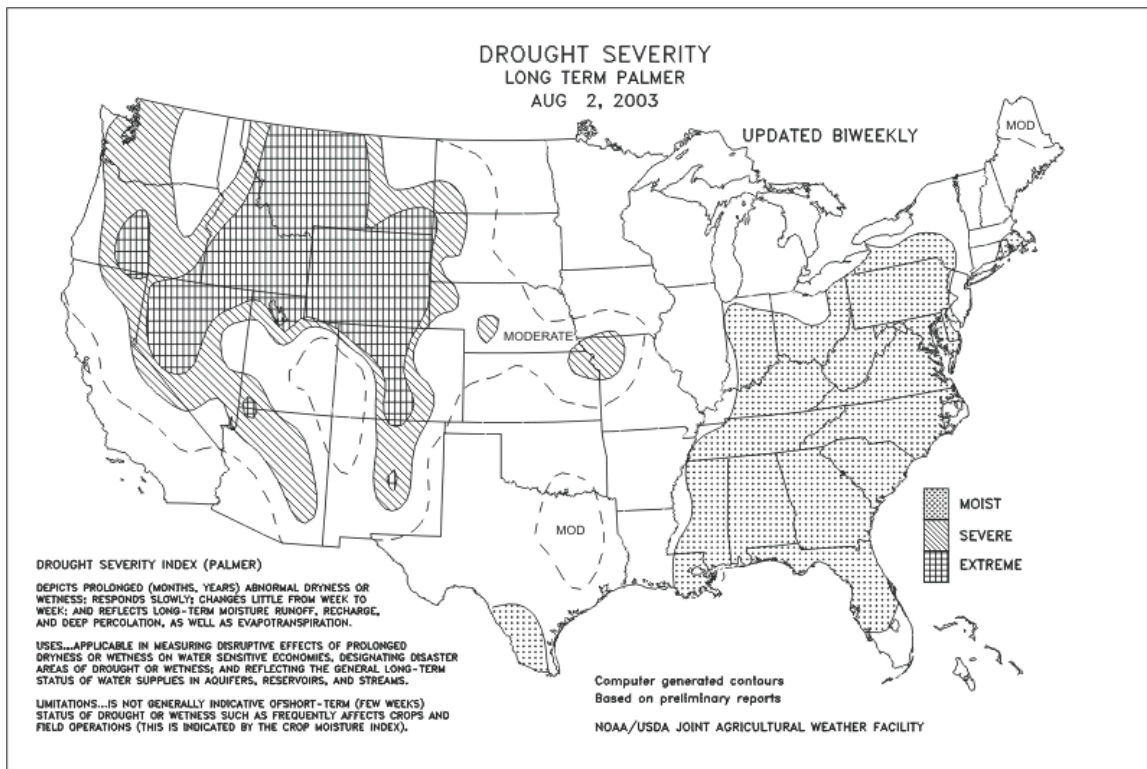
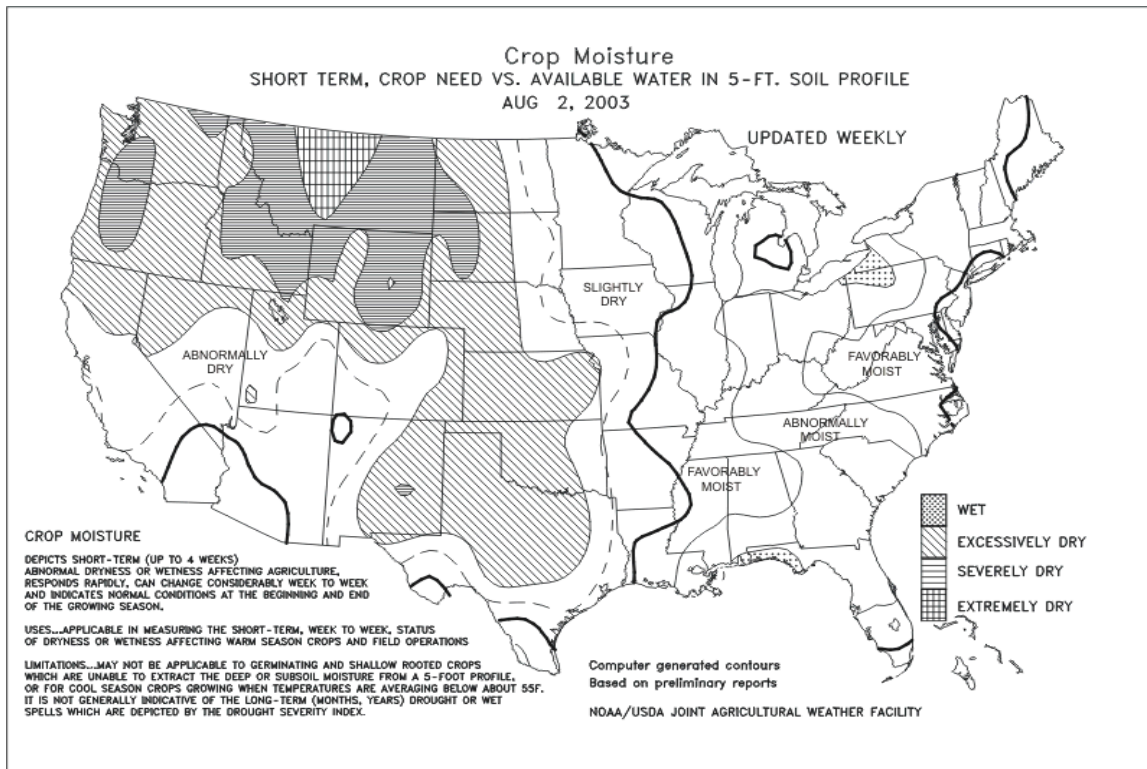
Fruits and Nuts Production, United States, 2001-2003
(Metric Units) ¹

Crop	Production		
	2001	2002	2003
	<i>Metric tons</i>	<i>Metric tons</i>	<i>Metric tons</i>
Citrus ²			
Grapefruit	2,233,490	2,201,740	1,870,610
K-Early Citrus (FL) ³	1,810	910	
Lemons	903,560	751,150	930,770
Oranges	11,086,700	11,328,020	10,426,270
Tangelos (FL)	86,180	88,000	96,160
Tangerines	338,380	381,020	335,660
Temples (FL)	50,800	63,500	53,520
Noncitrus			
Apples	4,276,790	3,880,760	4,203,260
Apricots	74,810	81,680	82,010
Bananas (HI)	12,700	8,850	
Grapes	5,959,840	6,680,510	6,402,370
Olives (CA)	121,560	93,440	104,330
Papayas (HI)	24,950	20,820	
Peaches	1,103,730	1,168,180	1,187,550
Pears	908,800	787,840	846,630
Prunes, Dried (CA)	136,080	155,130	172,370
Prunes & Plums (Ex CA)	19,230	14,200	13,340
Nuts & Misc.			
Almonds (CA)	376,480	494,420	453,590
Hazelnuts	44,910	17,690	
Pecans	153,540	78,430	
Pistachios (CA)	73,030	137,440	
Walnuts (CA)	276,690	255,830	
Maple Syrup	5,240	6,960	6,190

¹ Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2003 crop year.

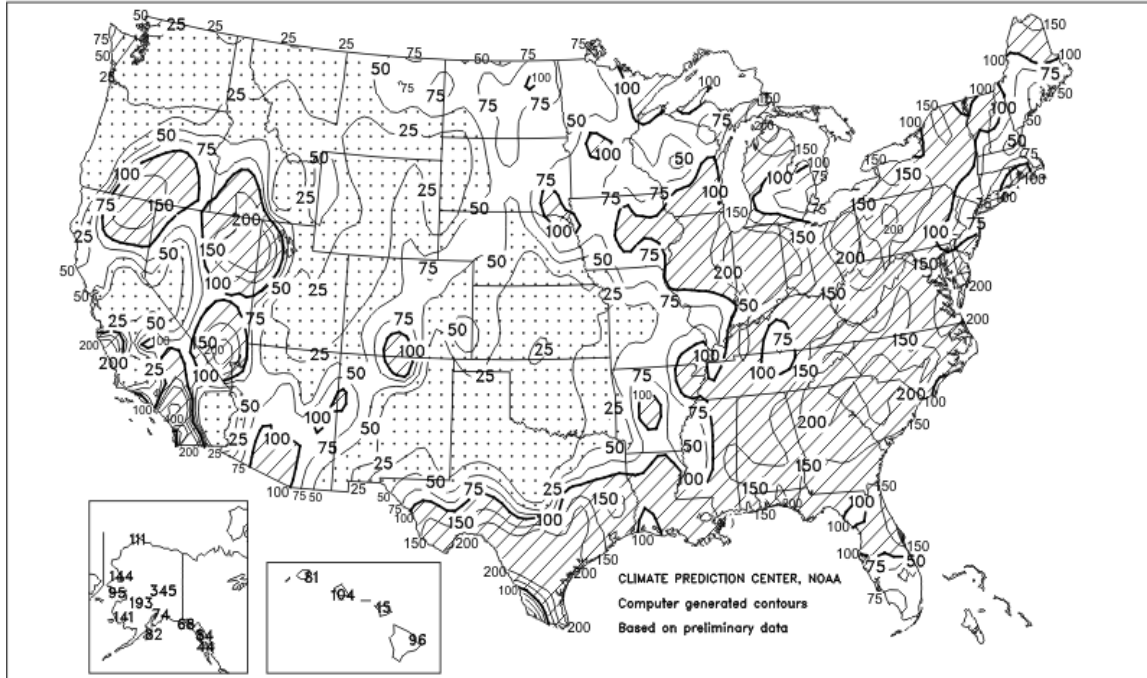
² Production years are 2000-2001, 2001-2002, and 2002-2003.

³ Estimates discontinued as of the 2002-03 crop.



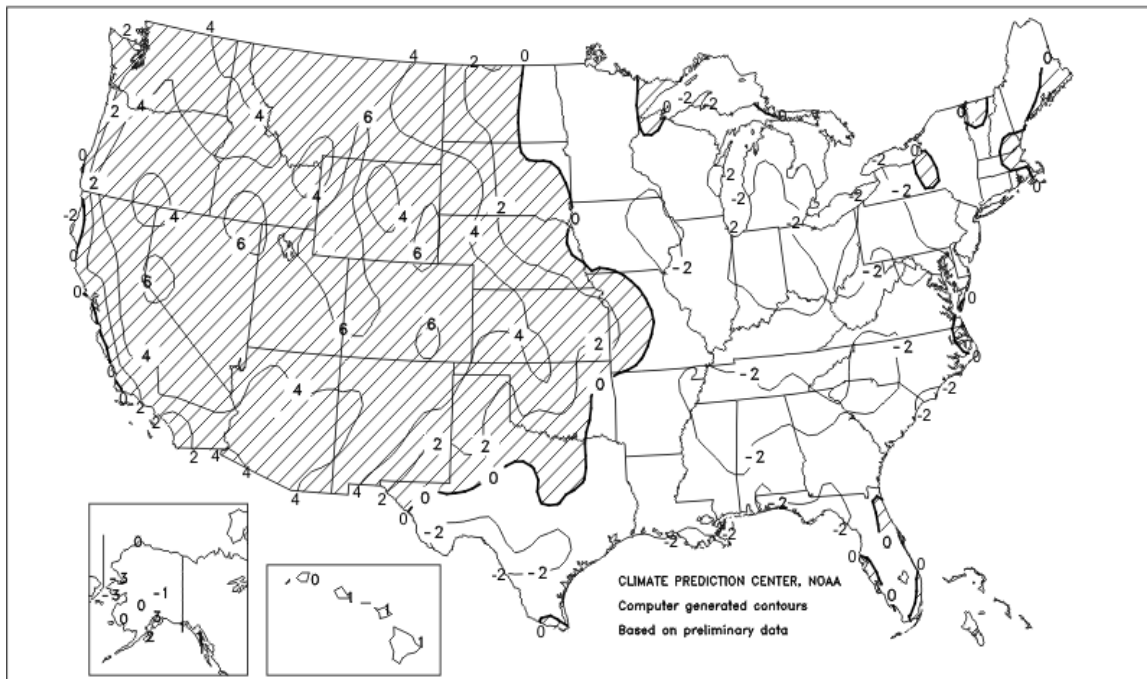
Percent Of Normal Precipitation

July 2003



Departure of Average Temperature from Normal (°F)

July 2003



July Weather Summary

A remarkably constant weather pattern across the United States--featuring an amplified jet stream--led to persistent conditions in any given location but dramatic regional variability. For example, near- to below-normal temperatures were observed across the eastern half of the Nation, while monthly readings averaged 2 to 8 degrees F above normal across the High Plains and much of the West. As a result, stress on Midwestern summer crops due to heat and lack of soil moisture was largely restricted to areas along, west, and south of the Missouri River. In fact, too much rain fell early in the month in parts of the eastern Corn Belt, including northern and central Indiana, causing widespread flooding, winter wheat disease concerns, and crop developmental delays. A markedly different scenario unfolded on the Plains, where favorable conditions for reproductive to filling summer crops were mostly confined to the eastern Dakotas. Elsewhere on the Plains, hot weather and an untimely dry spell placed pastures and summer crops under significant stress.

Across the South, heavy rain continued to soak areas from the central Gulf Coast to the middle and southern Atlantic States, causing local flooding but maintaining generally favorable conditions for pastures and summer crops. Tropical Storm Bill crossed the Southeast early in the month, contributing to the overall wet pattern. Another tropical system, Hurricane Claudette, reached the middle Texas coast on July 15, temporarily reversing a dry regime in the western Gulf Coast region. The remnants of Claudette were steered westward and eventually drawn into the Southwest's monsoon (summer rainy season) circulation by a strong upper-level ridge of high pressure parked over the Four Corners region. The ridge was responsible for record-breaking heat throughout the West, but helped to direct moisture into Arizona and parts of California and the Great Basin. Following pre-monsoon heat and dryness, mid- to late-July showers aided Southwestern wildfire containment efforts and temporarily eased demands on drought-reduced irrigation reserves. However, mostly dry weather persisted through month's end in the Northwest and portions of the Intermountain West, maintaining stress on rangelands and dryland summer crops.

July Crop Summary

Hot, dry weather dominated the Western half of the Nation, while rain and below-normal temperatures reigned in the East. Temperatures reached 100 degrees throughout the West. In the Pacific Northwest, very little rain fell and temperatures were well above normal for most of the month. These hot, dry conditions increased irrigation needs and stressed dryland crops, but aided maturation and harvest of small grains. Rainfall from Hurricane Claudette and scattered showers in the Southwest did little to provide widespread drought relief. In the Rocky Mountains, above-normal temperatures and a lack of precipitation lowered crop and pasture conditions. In the Great Plains, high temperatures and dry weather stressed crops but accelerated progress. Temperatures were near- to below-normal for most of the month in the Corn Belt, with periods of heavy rainfall alternating with periods of little to no rain, slowing progress for most crops but maintaining conditions. In the Delta and Southeast, moderate to heavy precipitation and cooler than normal temperatures slowed crop development but improved condition. Favorable early-month conditions in the Ohio Valley and Atlantic Coast States gave way to heavy rainfall, with flooding in some areas.

As of July 27, the corn crop was 70 percent at or beyond the silking stage and 10 percent was at or beyond the dough stage. Both stages were behind their 5-year averages of 78 and 16 percent, respectively. In the Corn Belt, corn was slow to enter the silking stage but accelerated in the latter half of the month. In the Great Plains, most areas finished the month with silking of the crop near normal. Doughing also started at a slow pace in the Corn Belt as well as in the Atlantic Coast States and remained behind average at month's end.

Twenty-seven percent of the soybean acreage was blooming and 3 percent was setting pods on July 13, behind their respective 5-year averages by 12 and 4 percentage points. At mid-month, the acreage blooming in the Corn Belt was almost a week behind normal. By July 27, acreage blooming was at 69 percent, just 7 points behind average. However, the acreage setting pods was at 21 percent, falling to 13 points behind average. By month's end, blooming was near normal in the northern Great Plains but still lagged well behind average in the Corn Belt and the Ohio and Tennessee Valleys. Pod setting slowly gained momentum during the last week of July due to warmer temperatures. Progress was well behind normal in all areas except the interior Delta, where progress was normal. In the 18 States, 66 percent of the soybean crop was rated as good to excellent on July 27, compared with only 45 percent last year at this time.

The Nation's cotton acreage was 89 percent at the squaring stage or beyond on July 27, five points behind the 5-year average. On this same date, 54 percent of the crop was at the boll setting stage or beyond, 18 points

behind average. This compares to mid-month, when acreage squaring was 13 points behind average and acreage setting bolls was 11 points behind average. By the end of the month, squaring was nearly complete in the Delta and most of the Southeast, but was a week behind normal in South Carolina and Texas, and 3 weeks behind normal in Arizona and Virginia. Boll setting progressed slowly in the Southeast and adjacent areas due to below normal temperatures. Setting bolls was farthest behind in Virginia, where progress trailed the 5-year average by over 50 percentage points. In Texas, boll setting was 25 points behind average although defoliation activities were well underway in the southern cotton-producing areas.

Eighty-eight percent of the winter wheat crop was harvested by July 27, slightly ahead of the 5-year average of 87 percent. In the Pacific Northwest and Rocky Mountains, harvest began around mid-month as hot and dry weather accelerated maturation and aided harvest. Corn Belt farmers, who normally complete their winter wheat harvest by the end of July, were not able to do so this year because of intermittent showers. In the Great Plains, where hot, dry weather promoted maturation and fieldwork, farmers in Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas completed their winter wheat harvest on time, and Nebraska and South Dakota farmers harvested their crop ahead of normal.

As of July 27, ninety-eight percent of the spring wheat crop and 99 percent of the barley crop had headed, compared to 5-year averages of 96 percent for both crops. By the middle of the July, Washington's barley crop was 100 percent headed and both Washington's and South Dakota's spring wheat crop was 100 percent headed. Idaho's spring wheat and barley crops were both 100 percent headed by the end of the month. Both crops were ahead of normal pace in Minnesota, Montana, and North Dakota. Hot, dry conditions across most of the barley and spring wheat areas promoted rapid development but caused some stress to the crops. Both crops began the month with three-fourths of the acreage rated good or excellent, but ended the month with only about 60 percent of the acreage rated good or excellent.

Heading of the oat crop was complete shortly after mid-month, ahead of the 5-year average. Pennsylvania, where the oat crop was planted late, was the only State that was behind its 5-year average heading progress. By July 27, farmers had harvested 20 percent of the oat crop Nationwide, 8 percentage points behind the 5-year average. In Nebraska and South Dakota, where warm, dry weather prevailed, farmers were slightly ahead of the 5-year average harvest pace. Elsewhere, harvest progress lagged behind the normal pace. In Ohio and Pennsylvania, where heavy rains dominated the weather, farmers were about 30 percentage points behind the average harvest pace.

The Nation's rice crop was 45 percent headed on July 27, slightly ahead of the 5-year average of 42 percent. After slow progress during the first half of the month, development of the crop in Arkansas, California, and Texas accelerated and ended the month at, or slightly ahead of normal. Mississippi and Missouri rice made good progress throughout the month and ended the month a week ahead of their average heading pace. Despite delayed heading in Louisiana, 11 percent of the State's rice crop had been harvested by July 27, as had 5 percent of Texas' crop.

On July 6, ninety-six percent of the Nation's sorghum crop was planted, 2 percentage points behind the 5-year average for this date. Heading progressed slower than normal due to delayed planting in most areas, and on July 27, was 36 percent headed, 11 points behind average. However, the crop turned color at near normal pace, and on July 27, acreage turning color was at 20 percent, 1 point behind the 5-year average. Development of the crop in the Corn Belt and Great Plains was behind the 5-year average, but the Delta progressed ahead of the normal pace.

The peanut crop progressed well during the month. Despite a slow start, 85 percent of the crop had reached the pegging stage by July 27, one point behind the 5-year average. The southern Great Plains and Alabama were ahead of their 5-year averages, while the Atlantic Coast States were generally behind average. Virginia's peanut crop, which was planted late, was over 2 weeks behind the normal pegging pace.

Corn for grain: U.S. farmers expect to harvest 71.9 million acres of corn for grain, down slightly from June but up 4 percent from 2002. Area to be harvested for grain was reduced in Indiana and North Carolina as significant rainfall flooded out acres. In Indiana, flooding destroyed many river bottom acres along the Wabash and White rivers and other smaller sections of fields in low lying areas. Planted area in Maryland was reduced by 20,000 acres as farmers were not able to plant originally intended corn acres due to persistent wet weather through the middle of June. Therefore, acres harvested for grain in Maryland were also reduced.

The change in planted and harvested acres in Maryland is offset by increases of the same amount in Oklahoma.

As of July 27, sixty-nine percent of the crop was rated good to excellent, a decrease of 6 percentage points from the end of June but 27 percentage points above a year ago. Temperatures were below normal for most of the central and eastern Corn Belt with good precipitation received. Large yield increases are expected in Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio as all are rebounding from last year's drought. Decreases from last year are expected in Iowa and Minnesota. However, both States set a record yield in 2002 when favorable temperatures and timely rainfall were received during most of the growing season. Hot temperatures and mostly dry weather in the western Corn Belt and central Great Plains occurred during pollination. However, most States in these areas are expecting yield increases from 2002 as conditions are less severe than last year. One exception is Colorado as yields are forecast to be down as more lower yielding non-irrigated acres are expected to be harvested for grain compared to last year.

The August 1 corn objective yield data indicate the highest stalk and ear counts on record for the combined seven Objective Yield States (Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, Ohio, and Wisconsin). Of the 26 non-Objective Yield States, yields in 20 States are expected to be higher than in 2002. Large increases are expected in Kentucky, Maryland, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, and Virginia.

Corn planting began in early April with rapid progress made during the month in the Corn Belt and adjacent areas of the Ohio Valley due to warm, dry early-spring weather. Planting progressed well ahead of normal in the Corn Belt, excluding Nebraska, and the Ohio and Tennessee Valleys. In early-May, scattered showers delayed planting across most of the Corn Belt with most States falling behind average by mid-month. However, Ohio remained ahead of their average pace. Across the Atlantic Coast States, the combination of frequent precipitation and below-normal temperatures hindered planting and development up until mid-spring. A rapid planting pace in late-May did not erase the progress deficit. Nationally, 95 percent of the corn had been planted by June 1, one percentage point behind the 5-year average. Warm temperatures accelerated germination and emergence in late-May in Michigan. Saturated fields prolonged emergence in the Tennessee Valley.

As of July 27, the corn crop was 70 percent at or beyond the silking stage and 10 percent was at or beyond the dough stage. Both stages were behind their 5-year averages of 78 and 16 percent, respectively. In the Corn Belt, corn was slow to enter the silking stage but accelerated in the latter half of the month. In the Great Plains, most areas finished the month with silking of the crop near normal.

Sorghum: The first production forecast for the 2003 crop year is 448 million bushels, up 21 percent from 2002. Based on August 1 conditions, the sorghum yield is forecast at 54.4 bushels per acre, up 3.7 bushels from last year. Current yields are expected to equal or exceed last year's yields in every State. Sorghum planted for all purposes in 2003 is estimated at 9.78 million acres, up 300,000 acres from the June estimate. Acreage was revised due to additional acreage being planted in Texas behind abandoned cotton. Acreage expected to be harvested for grain, at 8.24 million acres, is up 1 percent from the June estimate and up 13 percent from the 2002 harvested acreage. Texas growers expect to harvest 2.65 million acres, up 150,000 from June. Kansas producers expect to harvest 3.40 million acres for grain, up 400,000 acres from 2002. Colorado producers expect to harvest 250,000 acres for grain, up 160,000 acres from a year ago.

Most of the sorghum growing regions experienced favorable early summer growing conditions. However, in the southern Great Plains, July became hot and dry. Sorghum development progressed behind normal during July, with 36 percent at or beyond the heading stage, 11 points below the 5-year average, and 20 percent turning color, 1 point behind the average, on July 27. Sorghum heading in both Kansas and Texas was 15 points behind the 5-year average, and Illinois was 20 points behind. As of July 27, sorghum was rated 40 percent good to excellent, down from 49 percent the previous week.

Oats: Production for 2003 is forecast at 151 million bushels, 2 percent above the July 1 forecast and 27 percent above last year's 119 million bushels. Area for harvest is estimated at 2.33 million acres, 2 percent more than July 1 and 11 percent more than last year. The forecasted yield is 64.9 bushels per acre, 0.2 bushels above the July 1 forecast and up 8.1 bushels from 2002.

Even though crop condition in the central Great Plains and Corn Belt, yield continued as expected or better than expected. Record yields are expected in Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, and Michigan. Above-normal temperatures during July hindered vegetative growth along the Pacific Coast and Intermountain Basin Region. In North Dakota, yield decreased 9 bushels from July, due to unusually hot, dry conditions deteriorating crop conditions while promoting development during the month. Growers continued to overcome wet field conditions in the Ohio Valley. The lack of precipitation lowered yield from last year in Texas.

Barley: Production for 2003 is forecast at 281 million bushels, down 3 percent from the July forecast but 24 percent above 2002. Based on August 1 conditions, producers expect to harvest an average of 57.5 bushels per acre, down 2.0 bushels from July but up 2.6 bushels from last year. Area harvested, at 4.90 million acres, is unchanged from the July estimate but up 18 percent from 2002. Declines in yield and production from last month were concentrated in the Northwestern States of Montana, Idaho, Washington, and Oregon. Delaware, Pennsylvania, and Virginia also posted declines. Yields in the Northwest have been limited by hot, dry conditions while yields in the East have been diminished by excessive rainfall. The remaining States have been experiencing good conditions. By July 27, crop development in all States was ahead of the 5-year average. Fifty-nine percent of the crop was rated good to excellent.

Winter Wheat: Acres harvested for grain are forecast at 36.5 million, unchanged from last month but up 23 percent from last year. Harvest progress in the 18 major producing States had reached 88 percent complete by July 27. This is 1 percentage point ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. Hard Red Winter (HRW) harvest was nearly complete in the central and southern Great Plains. Harvest was virtually complete in most Soft Red Winter (SRW) States.

Forecasted yields in most major HRW States continue well above last year, with record highs in Kansas, Oklahoma, and Nebraska. Hot, dry weather across the Plains during July led to rapid crop ripening and harvest progress.

Yield forecasts are mixed again this month across the SRW States. Slight increases from last month are forecast in most Corn Belt States, with record yields in Illinois and Missouri. Declines are recorded in the Atlantic Coast States. Harvest revealed yields much lower than previously expected in Delaware, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, due largely to excessive moisture during the flowering stage.

In Idaho, excellent irrigated winter wheat yields are expected to offset poor dryland yields. Lack of moisture in Oregon since the beginning of June has reduced yields, however they are still above last year.

Durum Wheat: Area harvested for grain is forecast at 2.74 million acres, unchanged from last month but up 1 percent from last year. In North Dakota (which accounts for two-thirds of the U.S. harvested acreage), 67 percent of the Durum crop was rated good to excellent as of July 27. This is a decline of 19 percentage points from one month earlier. The major Durum growing area of the State has received well below average precipitation this season. In Montana, July brought record heat and very little rain. As a result, crop development has been rapid but yield prospects have declined.

Other Spring Wheat: Area harvested for grain is forecast at 13.4 million acres, unchanged from last month but down slightly from last year. Acreage was 13 percent harvested as of August 3 in the six major producing States, 2 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Harvest had begun in all six States.

Minnesota growers experienced warm, dry weather during the first part of July, ideal for crop development. Topsoil moisture in the northwest portion of the State, where most of the spring wheat is grown, has been adequate to surplus throughout the growing season. North Dakota experienced mostly mild temperatures during July; however, precipitation has been below average for all districts except the southeast and central. The South Dakota forecasted yield is a record high. During the month of July, Montana experienced very hot conditions with temperatures routinely over 100 degrees and most days in the 90 degree range. Lack of moisture in the Pacific Northwest (Idaho, Oregon, and Washington) is dampening yield prospects, especially in dryland areas.

Peanuts: Production is forecast at 3.96 billion pounds up 19 percent from last year's crop but down 7 percent from 2001. Area for harvest is expected to total 1.28 million acres, 5 percent above the June estimate but down 2 percent from 2002. Yields are expected to average a record high 3,102 pounds per acre,

544 pounds per acre above the 2002 level. Planted acres, at 1.32 million, are 5 percent above the June estimate but 3 percent below 2002.

Production in the Southeast States (Alabama, Florida, Georgia, and South Carolina) is expected to total 2.61 billion pounds, up 37 percent from last year's level. Yields in the four-State area are expected to average 3,070 pounds per acres, 637 pounds above 2002. Expected acreage for harvest, at 849,000 acres, is up 6 percent from the June estimate and up 8 percent from the previous year. Planted acres, at 864,000, are up 6 percent from June and up 7 percent from 2002. As of July 27, peanuts pegging in Alabama, at 87 percent, exceeded the 5-year average by 11 percentage points. Florida peanuts pegging, at 90 percent, were ahead of average by 5 percentage points. Georgia peanuts pegging, at 88 percent, lagged the 5-year average by 4 percentage points.

Virginia-North Carolina production is forecast at 379 million pounds, up 15 percent from 2002. Yield is forecast at 2,850 pounds per acre, up 750 pounds per acre from last year. Area for harvest is expected to total 133,000 acres, up 11 percent from June but down 15 percent from the previous year. Planted acres are up 12 percent from June but down 16 percent from 2002. As of July 27, the North Carolina peanut crop had reached 85 percent pegging, 5 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Virginia peanuts pegging, at 50 percent, lagged the 5-year average by 32 percentage points. Heavy spring moisture with few drying days during planting season delayed the Virginia peanut crop.

The Southwest peanut production (New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas) is expected to total 976 million pounds, down 10 percent from 2002. Yields are expected to average 3,307 pounds per acre for the region, 260 pounds above the 2002 level. Record yields are forecast for Oklahoma and Texas as peanut acreage continues to move out of dryland production, leaving a greater percent of higher yielding irrigated acres. The region's acreage for harvest, at 295,000 acres, is down 2 percent from June and 17 percent below the 2002 level. Acres planted to peanuts in the region are down 2 percent from June and 19 percent from 2002. Peanuts pegging in Oklahoma, at 96 percent complete on July 27, were 8 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Texas peanuts pegging, at 80 percent complete, exceeded the 5-year average by 1 percentage point.

Rice: Production is forecast at 195 million cwt, down 8 percent from last year and down 9 percent from 2001. Area for harvest is expected to total 2.97 million acres, unchanged from the June acreage estimate but down 7 percent from last year. Rice plantings, at 2.99 million acres, were also unchanged from the June estimate. Yields are forecast at 6,577 pounds per acre, down 1 pound from 2002. Record high yields are forecast to be established or tied in Arkansas, Louisiana, Missouri, and Texas.

As of July 27, crop development was equal to or ahead of normal in all rice producing States, except Louisiana which lagged the 5-year average by 6 percentage points. Forty-five percent of the rice was headed compared with the 5-year average of 42 percent. Rice harvest is underway in Louisiana and Texas. Crop condition was rated 68 percent good to excellent across the rice producing States.

Soybeans: Area planted, at 73.7 million acres, is unchanged from June, but down slightly from 2002. U.S. farmers expect to harvest 72.6 million acres, down 55,000 acres from the June estimate but up 1 percent from the 2002 acreage. Area for harvest was reduced in Indiana due to flooding and reduced in Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia as persistent wet weather did not allow producers to plant all of their acreage.

As of July 27, sixty-six percent of the soybean crop was rated good to excellent, 21 percentage points more than the same week in 2002. During July, adequate moisture supplies and below normal temperatures improved crop condition, but limited crop development in the Corn Belt, Delta, and Southeast. Yields are at or above last year's level in all States except Iowa, Minnesota, and Oklahoma. The largest increases are expected in Ohio, the Southeast, and along the Atlantic Coast as last year's levels were reduced by drought conditions.

Ninety-six percent of the soybean crop had been planted by June 29, compared to 99 percent a year ago and the average of 98 percent. Planting progress in the eastern Corn Belt and Delta States lagged behind normal at the end of June. Elsewhere, Kentucky was almost 3 weeks behind the average pace, while North Carolina was 1 week behind normal. In the seven major soybean producing States (Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, and Ohio), the average planting date was 2 days ahead last year. On July 27,

sixty-nine percent of the crop was blooming, 4 percentage points behind last year and 7 points behind the average. Twenty-one percent of the acreage was setting pods, compared to last year's 31 percent and the 5-year average of 34 percent.

Cotton: Upland cotton growers planted 13.5 million acres, down 2 percent from the June estimate and a year ago. Growers are expected to harvest 12.1 million acres, 60,000 acres less than the previous year. American-Pima cotton producers planted 180,000 acres, down 63,900 acres from last year. Expected harvested area, at 178,400 acres, is down 26 percent from last year.

Cotton farmers in the Southeastern States (Alabama, Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Virginia) experienced wet weather throughout much of the planting season. Although much of the rain was needed, some growers were concerned whether they would ever get their crop planted. Development in the Carolinas and Virginia was slow, but has progressed rapidly throughout the last half of July.

Upland growers in the Delta States (Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, and Tennessee) had near ideal planting conditions in late April and early May, except in the northern areas of Missouri and Tennessee, where growers were faced with flooded fields and replanting. Cool nighttime temperatures toward the middle of June slowed crop development. Excessive weed problems arose due to the abundance of spring rains. The crop made good progress in July under ideal growing conditions, although development varied widely from normal to three weeks behind average.

Upland cotton producers in the Rio Grande Valley began planting in early March and by early April good stands were evident throughout the Valley. By early May, planting was underway in the Texas Panhandle and in Oklahoma. By the end of May, planting in Oklahoma, Kansas, and central Texas was virtually complete. Timely rains aided germination. Dryland acreage on the High Plains also received some timely rains, allowing planting to proceed. During the month of June, high winds and hail damaged some High Plains cotton. The crop in this region was up to one month behind in development as the hot, dry weather did not arrive until July. Hurricane Claudette hit the Texas coast, but damage to the cotton crop was limited. New Mexico and west Texas growers were faced with strong winds and slow development throughout the spring, but high temperatures in June and July stimulated growth.

Upland cotton planting in California was delayed by spring rains and cool temperatures. The crop was as much as a month behind in development, but the extremely warm June and July weather allowed the crop to catch up. Arizona upland cotton was stressed by record high temperatures in July, keeping irrigation demands high.

American-Pima production is forecast at 450,500 bales, down 34 percent from last year's output. The decrease in production is attributed to a decrease in acreage, a reaction to abundant supplies and weak prices. The U.S. Pima yield is forecast at 1,212 pounds per harvested acre, 130 pounds below the record high set the previous year. California growers expect yields of 1,256 pounds per acre, down 130 pounds from their record high established in 2002. The cool, wet spring in California delayed some of the planting and led to substantial replanting. However, hot, July weather accelerated development of the late planted cotton, allowing the Pima crop to catch up to normal maturity by the end of the month.

Ginnings totaled 28,500 running bales prior to August 1, compared with 55,600 running bales ginned prior to the same date last year and 99,000 running bales in 2001.

Dry Beans: U.S. dry edible bean production is forecast at 24.3 million cwt in 2003, down 19 percent from last year but 24 percent above two years ago.

Acreage adjustments since the June Acreage Report lowered planted acreage estimates 1 percent and reduced harvested expectations by 2 percent. Planted area is now estimated at 1.50 million acres, 22 percent below last year but 5 percent greater than two years ago. Harvested acreage is forecast at 1.42 million acres, down 18 percent from last year but 14 percent above 2001. The average U.S. yield is forecast at 1,717 pounds per acre, a loss of 19 pounds from last year but 148 pounds more than two years ago.

Production is expected to be below last year in 12 of the 18 producing States. These decreases are mostly the result of lower acreage. Michigan's production forecast is down 38 percent from 2002, while North Dakota's

prospects are 17 percent below last year. Nebraska and Minnesota are down 15 percent and 16 percent, respectively. Colorado growers expect a 24 percent drop in production, while Idaho and California are declining 16 percent and 12 percent, respectively. Decreases in other States range from 46 percent in Washington to 5 percent in Texas and Wisconsin. Planting in Michigan was delayed by cool, wet weather in early-June. By late-June, planting was complete. Growing conditions have been favorable and the crop was rated 62 percent good to excellent at the beginning of August. North Dakota had cool, wet weather the first three weeks of May which delayed planting. Conditions improved during late-May into early-June and growers were able to finish planting by mid-June. Crop development is behind schedule due to the late start and below normal temperatures. Nebraska's crop condition is good to excellent and the crop is progressing ahead of schedule. The Minnesota dry bean crop condition was rated as 57 percent good to excellent as of August 1. Heavy rains and wet conditions have caused damage to the crop in some areas. Idaho weather has been warmer than usual, with 17 days over 100 degrees, making it challenging for growers to keep up with water demands. California growers report good overall growth. However, recent hot weather is stressing the crop. Conditions in Colorado have been hot and dry during July which hastened crop development ahead of schedule after a late start in June. The crop is currently in mostly good to excellent condition. Growing conditions are also good in New York. Oregon's weather has been warm and sunny with below normal rainfall. Texas is having a normal year with the biggest concern being the drought in the panhandle region. In Utah, it has been extremely hot and dry during late-June and early-July. Recent rainfall should help the crop. Washington's crop condition is mostly good to excellent at this time. Wisconsin growers are experiencing dry weather. The condition of Wyoming's crop is good although irrigation supplies are short to very short in over half the State.

U.S. planted area of black, navy, and pinto beans are down 52 percent, 45 percent, and 14 percent from last year, respectively. Lima beans are up 3 percent for large but down 33 percent for baby. Kidney beans are up 6 percent for light but down 11 percent for dark. Pink bean acreage is down 1 percent but small red is up 12 percent while chickpea (garbanzo) acreage has fallen 37 percent. Small chickpea acreage is 9,500 acres while large chickpea acreage is 42,500 acres. This is the first year for these estimates which were added because of the 2002 Farm Bill. Great Northern acreage is up 15 percent, while cranberry and small white are down 30 and 9 percent, respectively. Black eyes are up 5 percent. Pinto beans make up 47 percent of planted dry bean acreage this year; navies account for 13 percent; blacks have 6 percent; kidney beans combine for 9 percent; and great northern take 7 percent. The remaining 18 percent are distributed among the other classes.

Alfalfa and Alfalfa Mixtures: Production is forecast at 78.0 million tons, up 6 percent from last year. Yields are expected to average 3.31, up 0.12 ton from last year. Harvested area is 23.5 million acres, unchanged from the June estimate but up 2 percent from 2002.

The yield, in all but 9 States, is the same or above last year's level with most areas receiving adequate moisture. Growers in Minnesota and Wisconsin expect lower yields than last year due to a harsh winter and dry July weather. New York's wet condition resulted in more hay being cut for haylage. In the Southwest, hot, dry weather during the growing season resulted in a lower yield forecast compared to last year. In the Ohio Valley and along the central Atlantic Coast, abundant rain throughout the season led to higher yields.

Other Hay: Production is forecast at 82.1 million tons, up 6 percent from 2002. Based on August 1 conditions, yields are expected to average 2.01 tons, up 8 percent from last year and if realized would be at a record high. Harvested acreage is estimated at 40.8 million, unchanged from the June estimate but down 1 percent from 2002.

Yields are the same or above last year's level for all states except Arkansas, Idaho, Montana, New York, Texas, and Wisconsin. Record yields are forecast for Georgia, Nebraska, Kentucky, Louisiana, North Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, Washington, and West Virginia due to abundant rainfall during the growing season. The abundant amount of rain in the Ohio Valley contributed to higher yields than last year. Yields in Idaho and Montana decreased from last year as a result of above average temperatures and little rain during July.

Tobacco: U.S. all tobacco production for 2003 is forecast at 840 million pounds, down 5 percent from 2002 and 15 percent below 2001. If realized, this will be the smallest crop since 1908. Area for harvest is forecast at 413,710 acres, down 3 percent from 2002. Yields for 2003 are expected to average 2,031 pounds

per acre, 24 pounds lower than a year ago. Yields in North Carolina, the leading tobacco producing State, are expected to be lower than last year by 83 pounds. Kentucky, the second leading State, expects yields to average 71 pounds above a year ago.

Flue-cured tobacco production is expected to total 486 million pounds, down 6 percent from both the previous forecast and the 2002 crop. Growers plan to harvest 239,000 acres in 2003, down 3 percent from last year. Yields are expected to average 2,034 pounds, down 136 pounds from the July 1 forecast and 71 pounds lower than the previous year. Persistent wet weather in most of the flue-cured producing areas has caused an overall reduction in yield potential compared to the July forecast and last year. In North Carolina, excessive rainfall has resulted in disease problems and reduced crop growth. In Virginia, the crop is experiencing problems such as leaching of fertilizer, early blooming, and poor root development.

Burley production is expected to total 291 million pounds, 3 percent below a year ago. Yields are expected to average 1,949 pounds per acre, up 57 pounds from 2002. Burley growers plan to harvest 149,200 acres, 6 percent below a year ago. Kentucky's acreage, at 97,000, is 6 percent below last year. Abundant moisture across much of the State has resulted in improved yield prospects over last year's drought-stressed crop. Blue mold has been reported in many areas but insect pressure is minimal.

Fire-cured tobacco production is expected to total 33.3 million pounds, down 4 percent from 2002. Growers plan to harvest 11,200 acres, 2 percent above a year ago. The expected average yield is 2,977 pounds per acre, 205 pounds lower than the previous year.

Southern Maryland Belt tobacco production is expected to total 4.57 million pounds, down 4 percent from 2002. Average yields are expected to increase 37 pounds from last year. A total of 2,800 acres is expected to be harvested this year, down 7 percent from 2002.

Dark air-cured production is expected to total 10.3 million pounds, down 3 percent from 2002. Growers plan to harvest 4,010 acres, 5 percent more than last year. Yields are expected to average 2,581 pounds per acre, down 209 pounds from last year.

All Cigar types production is expected to total 15.0 million pounds, up 13 percent from last year. Overall yield is expected to average 1,997 pounds per acre, up 5 pounds from 2002. Growers of Cigar type tobacco plan to harvest 7,500 acres, 13 percent above a year ago.

Sugarbeets: Production for 2003 is forecast at 30.5 million tons. If realized, this would be 10 percent above last year's production. Growers in the 12 sugarbeet-producing States expect to harvest 1.34 million acres, up slightly from the June estimate but 1 percent below last year. The yield is forecast at 22.7 tons per acre, 2.3 tons above 2002 and, if realized, would be the second highest yield on record.

Favorable weather conditions prevailed over most of the sugarbeet areas with the exception of the northern Rockies. Colorado, Idaho, and Montana growers relied heavily on irrigation to offset the effects of the July heat which has set records in Montana.

Sugarcane: Production of sugarcane for sugar and seed in 2003 is forecast at 34.5 million tons, 3 percent below last year. Sugarcane growers intend to harvest 995,000 acres for sugar and seed during the 2003 crop year, 3 percent less than last year's final harvested acres. Yield is forecast at 34.7 tons per acre, equal to 2002. Florida, Louisiana, and Texas report favorable rainfall for sugarcane production. Hawaii's current dry spell has not affected this year's forecast.

Prunes and Plums: Production in Idaho, Michigan, Oregon, and Washington is forecast at 14,700 tons, down 6 percent from last year and 31 percent below 2001. Washington's forecast, at 5,000 tons, is down 7 percent from 2002 and 11 percent below 2001. A long, cool spring adversely impacted Washington's prune and plum crop. Isolated pockets of frost also reduced the crop size. The Oregon forecast, at 3,700 tons, is down 54 percent from 2002 and 59 percent below 2001. Cold, wet weather conditions during pollination reduced fruit set for the 2003 season. Michigan's production is forecast at 3,000 tons, 12 times larger than the frost devastated crop of 2002 but down 17 percent from the 2001 crop. Michigan prunes and plums overwintered well and are expected to produce a good crop after last year's frost devastated crop. Pollination conditions were good and resulted in a heavy fruit set. The Idaho forecast is 3,000 tons, 50 percent larger

than last year's frost reduced crop but equal to the production in 2001. During fruit set, the Idaho crop was affected by cold, wet weather but not to the extent of the 2002 crop.

Papayas: Hawaii fresh papaya utilization is estimated at 3.38 million pounds for July 2003, up 6 percent from last month but 14 percent below July 2002. Area in crop totaled 2,175 acres, unchanged from last month but 4 percent less than July 2002. Harvested area totaled 1,580 acres, virtually unchanged from last month but 6 percent lower than a year ago.

Weather conditions were variable during July with adequate showers and sunshine over major papaya producing areas. Non-irrigated orchards have adequate soil moisture.

Hops: Hop production in Idaho, Oregon, and Washington is forecast at 53.8 million pounds for 2003, down 8 percent from last year and 20 percent less than the 2001 crop. Acreage strung for harvest, at 28,346 acres, is 3 percent below 2002 and 21 percent below the acreage strung for harvest two years ago. Yield is estimated at 1,898 pounds per acre for the Pacific Northwest, 92 pounds less than 2002 but 37 pounds more than 2001.

Washington's yield is forecast at 2,030 pounds per acre for the 2003 crop, 103 pounds less than last year. Oregon's yield is forecast at 1,700 pounds per acre, up 8 pounds from 2002. In Idaho, yields are expected to average 1,490 pounds per acre, 134 pounds lower than a year ago. Only Oregon is forecasting an increase in total production over the 2002 crop.

In Washington, the hop crop looks mostly good to fair. Water availability has not been an issue this summer and growers have kept powdery mildew under control throughout the season. Harvest is expected to be underway by mid to late August.

In Oregon, crop growth is behind this season due to cool spring temperatures. Vegetative growth has been a bit light but is expected to improve through the end of the season. Idaho's crop had a good set but there could be some crop stress if the hot weather persists.

Olives: The 2003 California olive crop is forecast at 115,000 tons, 12 percent above the previous year's crop of 103,000 tons but 14 percent below the 2001 production. The increase reflects the high year of an alternate bearing cycle. However, production in this high year is not as large as expected due to adverse weather. The cool, wet spring delayed bloom in most locations. Temperatures then increased, resulting in an uneven bloom and spotty fruit set. Manzanillo and Servillano varieties are expected to account for 74 percent and 13 percent of total production, respectively. All Other varieties make up the remaining 13 percent.

Peaches: The August 2003 forecast of U.S. peach production is 2.62 billion pounds, virtually unchanged from the July forecast but 2 percent above 2002. Michigan's crop expectations were increased from 42.0 million pounds to 52.0 million pounds. South Carolina's production forecast decreased by 10.0 million pounds to 110 million. New Jersey's forecast decreased from 80.0 million to 75.0 million pounds, while Pennsylvania and Washington were unchanged from July at 70.0 million and 60.0 million pounds, respectively.

The peach crop in Michigan continues to size well. The crop is 7 to 10 days behind schedule due to a cool spring. Early and mid-season varieties are being harvested. Skin color and fruit size have been good. Redhaven harvest began the first week of August in the southwest. During July, the New Jersey peach crop experienced changing growing conditions. High temperatures during the day and cool temperatures during the night did not benefit fruit sizing. Scattered thunderstorms around the State also caused some fruit damage. Harvesting of peaches is 7 to 14 days behind schedule. Quality is reported to be fair to excellent. Harvest will continue through the end of September.

The Pennsylvania peach crop is reported in good condition with about a quarter of the crop harvested as of the beginning of August. Quality is good and fruit size is larger than last year. A few orchards have been quarantined because of the Plum Pox virus. In South Carolina, persistent precipitation hindered spring pollination and has caused greater than average fruit drop and rot. In Washington, a combination of a long, cool spring and frost reduced prospects for the peach crop. In July, almost no precipitation has been recorded;

however, mountain snowpack has been near normal so there has been little concern about the availability of irrigation water.

The U.S. Freestone crop, as of August 1, is forecast at 1.47 billion pounds, up 1 percent from 2002 but 1 percent below 2001. The California Freestone crop stands at 770 million pounds, down 3 percent from last year and 1 percent below 2001.

California's Clingstone crop is 1.15 billion pounds, 2 percent above last year and 21 percent greater than the 2001 season.

Apples: The first production forecast for the 2003 crop year is 9.27 billion pounds, up 8 percent from last year but 2 percent below 2001. Compared to 2002, production increases in the Eastern and Central States more than offset a projected decrease in the Western States.

The Western States (AZ, CA, CO, ID, OR, UT, WA) production is forecast at 5.67 billion pounds, down 5 percent from last year and 3 percent below 2001. Washington, which makes up 53 percent of the U.S. production, is forecasting 4.90 billion pounds of apples. Washington is down 5 percent from last year and 3 percent below 2001. While conditions have generally been favorable in Washington this season, some scattered frost and hail damage were reported. Also, there are reports of spotty bloom and reports of lower production in some of the new varieties due to the alternate bearing cycle. A mild spring with few weather related problems paved the way for a promising California crop, forecast at 510 million pounds. Fruit is sizing and developing well and harvest should yield a high percentage of clean, unmarked fruit. Oregon's production is forecast at 120 million pounds. Poor weather during pollination reduced Oregon's production from last year's bumper crop.

Production in the Eastern States (CT, GA, ME, MD, MA, NH, NJ, NY, NC, PA, RI, SC, VT, VA, WV) is forecast at 2.28 billion pounds, up 27 percent from last year but 1 percent below 2001. New York's crop is forecast at 1.02 billion pounds, up 50 percent from last year's weather reduced crop and 2 percent above 2001. Conditions were excellent in New York during bloom, and fruit set is in good condition. Pennsylvania's forecast of 440 million pounds is an increase of 19 percent from 2002 but is 8 percent below 2001. Conditions have generally been good. A crop of 300 million pounds is forecast for Virginia, 20 percent greater than last year but 3 percent below 2001. Conditions were favorable during bloom and above-average spring and summer rain contributed to large fruit size.

Production in the Central States (AR, IL, IN, IA, KS, KY, MI, MN, MO, OH, TN, WI) is forecast at 1.31 billion pounds, an increase of 64 percent from 2002 and 3 percent above 2001. Michigan's production forecast is 970 million pounds, up 94 percent from last year's weather reduced crop and 4 percent above 2001. Michigan experienced a heavy bloom set and recent rains have enhanced sizing. Some widely scattered hail damage is reported. Ohio's forecast is 86.0 million pounds, 23 percent above 2002 but equal to 2001. Conditions have been wetter than normal through the spring and summer. Production in Wisconsin is forecast at 69.0 million pounds, up 19 percent from 2002 and 11 percent above 2001. Fruit quality is rated better than last season, with adequate rainfall occurring early in the growing season.

Pears: U.S. pear production for 2003 is forecast at 933,250 tons, up 7 percent from last year but 7 percent below 2001. Bartlett pear production for California, Oregon, and Washington is forecast at 470,000 tons, 4 percent below the June forecast but 5 percent higher than a year ago. Other pear production in the Pacific Coast States is expected to total 435,000 tons, 8 percent above last year and up 1 percent from 2001.

Bartlett production for California is forecast at 220,000 tons, down 6 percent from the June forecast and 5 percent below 2002. Harvesting is underway in the River District and the Marysville/Yuba areas. Small fruit sizes have been noted in the River District. In the Marysville/Yuba areas fruit quality is good, although some hail damage has been reported. In the Mendocino area harvesting has not begun and is expected to be behind schedule. Fruit size and volume appear to be below average. Harvesting is expected to begin in Lake County around the middle of August. Crop development has been slow and volume is expected to be light. However, the overall quality of the crop is good with little hail damage. Production in Oregon is forecast at 65,000 tons, down 7 percent from the previous forecast but 12 percent above 2002. Cold and wet weather during the spring season led to poor pollination and fruit set. Hot temperatures this summer caused sunburn damage and affected fruit size. In Washington, Bartlett production is forecast at 185,000 tons, unchanged

from the June forecast but up 17 percent from the previous season. Irrigation supplies have been adequate this season and growers are gearing up to harvest a large crop of Bartletts. Harvest is projected to start as early as August 9th in the Yakima district and is expected to begin around the third week in August in the Wenatchee district. Fruit quality is better than average with no frost marking problems reported.

Other pear production in California is forecast at 30,000 tons, unchanged from both 2002 and 2001. Harvesting of Red and Seckel pears is underway. No significant problems with the crop have been reported. In Oregon, the other pear production is forecast at 155,000 tons, 10 percent above last year but 3 percent below 2001. Production in Washington is forecast at 250,000 tons, 8 percent above a year ago and 3 percent more than 2001. Irrigation supplies have remained adequate under abnormally hot conditions in the north central Columbia Basin. Harvest is expected to start the first week of September. Fruit set is reported to be excellent this year with the Anjou pears faring particularly well. Size and quality are both good.

The pear crop in New York is forecast at 15,000 tons, up 50 percent from last year and 36 percent more than two years ago. Growing conditions have been very good this year. Pennsylvania pear production is forecast at 4,100 tons, 8 percent above last year but 25 percent below the 2001 crop. The Michigan pear crop is forecast at 4,800 tons, over 3 times the weather damaged 2002 crop. Michigan pears overwintered well. Pollination activity was good and resulted in a heavy fruit set. Growers report good quality fruit with little hail damage.

Production in Connecticut is forecast at 1,150 tons, more than double the previous year. A wet, cool spring caused bloom to be late but moderate. Set is reported as average with fruit size medium to large. In Colorado, production is forecast at 2,800 tons, 17 percent above last year's crop and 47 percent greater than the 2001 crop. Producers with frost protection devices fared well this year. Pear production in Utah is forecast at 400 tons, up 14 percent from the previous season and 33 percent above the 2001 crop.

Coffee: Hawaii coffee production is revised to 7.50 million pounds (parchment basis) for the 2002-03 season, down 12 percent from the December 2002 estimate and 6 percent below the previous crop year. Smaller than expected harvest on Kauai, Molokai, Maui, and Oahu more than offset increased production from the Kona districts. Production on Kauai was down because of the low year in the alternate bearing cycle. Coffee operations on Molokai, Maui, and Oahu had some fields that received minimal care or were totally neglected resulting in unharvested fields during 2002-03.

Grapes: U.S. grape production is forecast at 7.06 million tons, down 4 percent from 2002 but 7 percent above 2001. California leads the U.S. in grape production with 89 percent of the total. Washington and New York are the next largest producing States, with 5 percent and 3 percent, respectively. California's all grape forecast, at 6.29 million tons, is unchanged from the July forecast but 6 percent below 2002. Washington expects to harvest 345,000 tons, up 4 percent from 2002. New York's forecast, at 205,000 tons, is 31 percent above last year.

California's **wine type** grape production is expected to total 3.05 million tons, 48 percent of California's total grape crop. The production forecast for wine type varieties is unchanged from July but 3 percent below 2002. The wine grape harvest is expected to begin by mid-August in the San Joaquin Valley. Quality is expected to be very good. California's **raisin type** grape production is forecast at 2.50 million tons, 40 percent of California's total grape crop. Production of raisin varieties is unchanged from the July forecast but down 12 percent from last year. Thompson Seedless variety grapes are currently being picked for fresh use in the San Joaquin Valley. Production of **table type grapes** is forecast at 740,000 tons, 12 percent of the total California crop. The table type production forecast is unchanged from the July forecast but up less than 1 percent from last season. Harvest of table grapes is active in the San Joaquin Valley with good color and maturity reported. Fruit cracking caused by high heat and humidity was reported in some vineyards. Flame Seedless, Black Maroo, Black Emerald, and Princess are some of the varieties being harvested.

Washington's production is forecast at 345,000 tons, up 4 percent from 2002. Production of both juice and wine varieties is expected to increase. Wine grape production is forecast at a record high 125,000 tons, 9 percent greater than last season. The larger crop is primarily due to an increase in bearing acres. The juice type grape forecast, at 220,000 tons, is 1 percent above last year. In Benton County, a major Concord producing area, bud break was reported to have occurred about a week early. Irrigation water supplies are reported to be adequate.

Grape production for New York is forecast at 205,000 tons, up 31 percent from 2002. Generally favorable spring and summer weather conditions have resulted in a more positive production outlook compared to last year's freeze-damaged crop. Cluster counts are reported to be heavy. However, some areas report heavy disease pressure caused by wet weather.

Michigan's grape production is forecast at 80,000 tons, up 87 percent from 2002. After two consecutive years of freeze-damaged crops, juice grape growers are anticipating a good year. Berry counts and cluster counts are both reported to be significantly above average. Some growers are thinning to increase the sugar content before harvest. The wine grape growing region in northwestern Michigan experienced a hard frost in early March. Many growers in that area of the State expect to harvest very little production in 2003.

Pennsylvania's grape production is forecast at 70,000 tons, up 32 percent from 2002. Weather conditions were ideal during bloom and berry set. Large clusters have been observed, and fruit set is reported to be heavy. However, crop development is about 10 days behind normal due to a late blooming date. In some areas, producers are thinning in order to boost sugar levels.

Ginger Root: Hawaii ginger root production for the 2002-03 season is estimated at 7.40 million pounds, down 49 percent from the previous season. Production for this season reached levels not seen since the mid 1990s. Harvested acreage, at 200 acres, declined 37 percent from 2002. Average yields decreased 8,000 pounds from the previous season to 37,000 pounds per harvested acre. The declines in area harvested, yield, and production are attributed to disease and low prices.

Florida Citrus: Rainfall in July was above average in many citrus growing areas as a result of heavy bands of thunderstorms moving north from the Gulf of Mexico. The northern interior areas received the most rainfall with some areas recording over 9 inches for the month. Removal of excess water was a priority in areas with heavier soils. Many growers and caretakers were able to discontinue use of irrigation equipment as a result of the rains. Temperatures were near normal levels with highs in the middle 90s. Trees in well cared for groves were in very good condition. A good summer flush of new growth was observed on trees of all ages. New crop fruit progressed very well with good sizes reported. Caretakers were very active mowing, chopping, and discing cover crops. Hedging and topping slowed during the month. Summer sprays and fertilizers were applied. Dead trees were pushed out and burned. New resets were planted in larger groves with permanent irrigation. Herbicides were applied to weeds and vines were cut out of trees where growing out of control.

California Citrus: Citrus groves were irrigated, fertilized, and treated for pests. Valencia orange harvest remained slow. Growers in the Central Valley reported good exterior quality and color with some re-greening. Lemon harvest was active in Ventura County. Fruit quality declined as the season neared completion. Marsh Ruby, Marsh Whites, and Star Ruby grapefruit varieties were harvested in the southern coastal areas. Overall quality of the Marsh Ruby was reported as good with improved exterior color resulting from warm weather. Marsh White exterior quality was reported as fair to good. Star Ruby exterior quality was reported as good to excellent.

California Noncitrus Fruits and Nuts: Fruit growers conducted summer cultural activities that included weed control, fungicide applications, and irrigation. Steady harvest of stone fruit varieties continued as hot weather accelerated fruit maturity. Peaches, nectarines, pluots, and plums were picked and packed. Some stone fruit orchards experienced heat and humidity related problems. Harvest of Clingstone peaches continued. Table grape harvest was reported underway in most locations with fruit color and maturity reported as generally good. Fruit cracking caused by high heat and humidity was noted in a number of vineyards by month's end. Field work in raisin, wine, and table grape vineyards included cane cutting, irrigation, cultivation, and pest control. Harvesting of Gala apples commenced in the San Joaquin Valley by the end of July. Bartlett pears were harvested with good quality reported. Harvest of Asian pears began mid-month in the Selma district. Pomegranates were irrigated and reported as sizing well. Harvest was underway for Boysenberries, raspberries, blackberries, blueberries, and figs. Strawberry fields were prepared for fall planting. Olive orchards were irrigated and treated for insects. Avocados were reported as developing and sizing normally. Almonds were maturing steadily with hull split observed in most orchards. Orchard floors were being prepared for harvest at the end of July. Rapid development of walnuts was observed. Walnut and pistachio orchards were being irrigated and treated for codling moths and red mite.

Reliability of August 1 Crop Production Forecast

Survey Procedures: Objective Yield and farm operator surveys were conducted between July 25 and August 6 to gather information on expected yield as of August 1. The Objective Yield surveys for corn, cotton, soybeans, and wheat were conducted in the major producing States that usually account for about 75 percent of the U.S. production. Farm operators were interviewed to update previously reported acreage data and seek permission to randomly locate two sample plots in selected fields for the Objective Yield survey (corn, cotton, soybeans, and wheat). The counts made within each sample plot depend on the crop and the maturity of that crop. In all cases, number of plants are recorded along with other measurements that provide information to forecast the number of ears, bolls, pods, or heads and their weight. The counts are used with similar data from previous years to develop a projected biological yield. The average harvesting loss is subtracted to obtain a net yield. The plots are revisited each month until crop maturity when the fruit is harvested and weighed. After the farm operator has harvested the sample field, another plot is sampled to obtain current year harvesting loss.

The farm operator survey was conducted primarily by telephone with some use of mail and personal interviewers. Approximately 25,000 producers were interviewed during the survey period and asked questions about probable yield. These growers will be surveyed throughout the growing season to provide indications of average yields as the season progresses.

Estimating Procedures: National and State level objective yield and grower reported data were reviewed for reasonableness and consistency with historical estimates. The survey data were also reviewed considering weather patterns and crop progress compared to previous months and previous years. Each State Statistical Office submits their analysis of the current situation to the Agricultural Statistics Board (ASB). The ASB uses the survey data and the State analyses to prepare the published August 1 forecasts.

Revision Policy: The August 1 production forecast will not be revised; instead, a new forecast will be made each month throughout the growing season. End-of-season estimates are made after harvest. At the end of the marketing season, a balance sheet is calculated using carryover stocks, production, exports, millings, feeding, and ending stocks. Revisions are then made if the balance sheet relationships or other administrative data warrant changes. Estimates of planted acres for spring planted crops are subject to revision August 1 if conditions altered the planting intentions since the mid-year survey. Harvested acres may be revised any time a production forecast is made if there is strong evidence that the intended harvested area has changed since the last estimate.

Reliability: To assist users in evaluating the reliability of the August 1 production forecast, the "Root Mean Square Error", a statistical measure based on past performance, is computed. The deviation between the August 1 production forecast and the final estimate is expressed as a percentage of the final estimate. The average of the squared percentage deviations for the latest 20-year period is computed. The square root of the average becomes statistically the "Root Mean Square Error." Probability statements can be made concerning expected differences in the current forecast relative to the final end-of-season estimate, assuming that factors affecting this year's forecast are not different from those influencing recent years. For example, the "Root Mean Square Error" for the August 1 corn for grain production forecast is 8.3 percent. This means that chances are 2 out of 3 that the current production forecast will not be above or below the final estimate by more than 8.3 percent. Chances are 9 out of 10 (90 percent confidence level) that the difference will not exceed 14.3 percent.

Also, shown in the following table is a 20-year record for selected crops of the differences between the August 1 forecast and the final estimate. Using corn again as an example, changes between the August 1 forecast and the final estimate during the last 20 years have averaged 384 million bushels, ranging from 16 million bushels to 1.09 billion bushels. The August 1 forecast has been below the final estimate 11 times and above 9 times. This does not imply that the August 1 corn forecast this year is likely to understate or overstate final production.

Reliability of August 1 Crop Production Forecasts

Crop	Unit	Root Mean Square Error		20-Year Record of Differences Between Forecast and Final Estimate				
		Percent	90 Percent Confidence Interval	Quantity			Years	
				Average	Smallest	Largest	Below Final	Above Final
				<i>Million</i>	<i>Million</i>	<i>Million</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>
Corn For Grain	Bu	8.3	14.3	384	16	1,085	11	9
Sorghum for Grain	Bu	9.6	16.7	44	5	108	10	10
Oats	Bu	10.3	17.8	17	1	58	17	3
Barley	Bu	6.9	11.9	21	1	69	7	13
Durum Wheat	Bu	10.5	18.2	8	0	19	6	14
Other Spring	Bu	9.0	15.5	38	3	121	9	11
Winter Wheat	Bu	1.1	1.9	16	0	34	5	14
Rice	Cwt	5.1	8.7	6	1	15	14	6
Soybeans for Beans	Bu	5.9	10.1	108	19	233	10	10
Cotton ¹	Bales	8.1	13.9	939	34	3,911	9	11
Dry Edible Beans	Cwt	7.5	13.0	1	0	4	10	10

¹ Quantity is in thousands of units.

Information Contacts

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The next "*Crop Production*" report will be released at 8:30 a.m. ET on September 11, 2003.

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USDA Data Users' Forum

October 20, 2003

Holiday Inn Mart Plaza

Chicago, Illinois

The USDA's National Agricultural Statistics Service will hold a public forum for open exchange between Federal agricultural statistics agencies and data users on October 20, 2003. Agency representatives will provide updates on pending changes in the various statistical and information programs and will seek comments from data users. The USDA's Agricultural Marketing Service, Economic Research Service, Foreign Agricultural Service, and World Agricultural Outlook Board, as well as the U.S. Census Bureau's Foreign Trade Division, will also participate in the forum.

For registration details or additional information about the Data Users' Forum, see the NASS homepage at www.usda.gov/nass/ or contact Karlyn McCutcheon of NASS at (202) 690-8141 or at karlyn_mccutcheon@nass.usda.gov.

This Data Users' Forum precedes an Industry Outlook Meeting that will be held at the same location on October 21, 2003. The outlook meeting brings together analysts from various commodity sectors to discuss the outlook situation. For more information about the outlook meeting and to register for it, contact the Livestock Marketing Information Center at (720) 544-2941 or (720) 544-2940.